

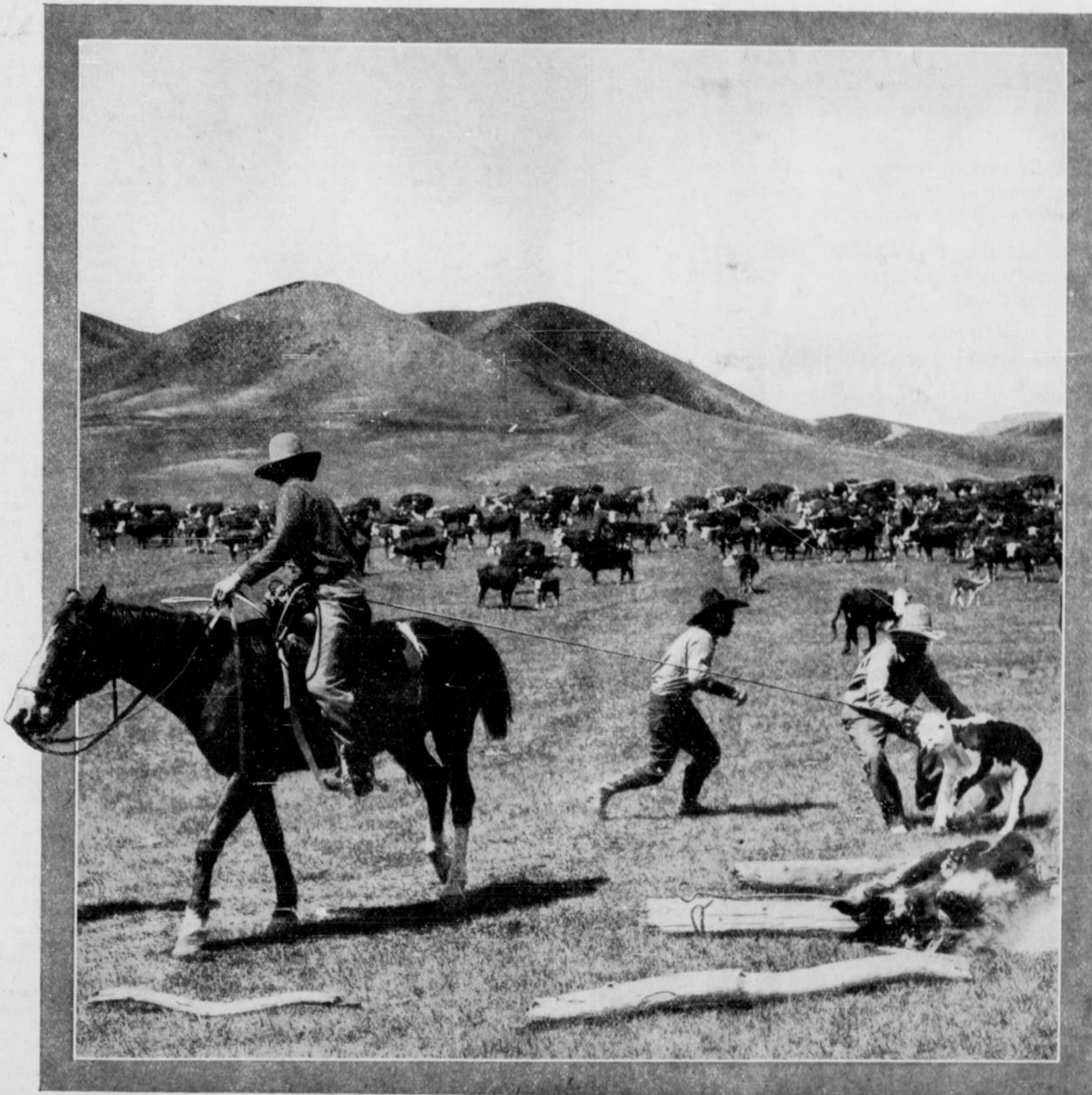
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

November 25, 1925



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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Have you signed your contract for the Poultry Pool? If not, why? The individual system of marketing has outlived its usefulness if it ever had any. Today is the day of co-operation by which the full value of your product will come to you instead of enriching the middlemen. Sign your contract now, and secure the full value of your next season's eggs.

Perley G.G.A. is anxious to exchange library books with some other local which owns a library. This is an excellent method of securing a wide range of reading at little cost. If your local possesses a library and would like to make an exchange, write J. McQueen, Box 158, Saltecoats, Sask.

Reports have come to hand of several of the constituency conferences arranged by the S.G.G.A., from which it appears that, generally speaking, they have been very successful. While in some instances the attendance was not large owing to late threshing and adverse weather conditions, an excellent spirit prevailed, and there was a very general desire expressed for the amalgamation of the two farmers' bodies in the province.

Resolutions dealing with the amalgamation question were passed at the Arm River, Eston, Lashburn, Dinsmore and Kerrobert conferences. These resolutions called for one educational and economic organization only in the province, with bona fide farmers only as a basis, new members to be admitted by secret ballot, and that the provincial organizations be federated in a National Council, no other bodies to be eligible for membership in the council.

A resolution was also adopted at the Eston meeting favoring the Wheat Pool as a medium through which the membership fees to the amalgamated body may be collected.

At a conference of farmers of the Rosetown constituency, held at Rosetown on November 2, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the following resolution was adopted, viz: "That Central be requested to obtain all information possible re extension of grading departments at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, and same to be discussed at the annual convention."

The Touchwood district convention was held in the Rex Hall, Kelliher, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, November 5. Owing to the severe weather and the very bad condition of the roads, some of the outlying locals were not represented, but this was partially made up for by the enthusiasm of those present. L. W. Williamson, of the Central office, was present, and his address was both inspiring and instructive. Many topics of general interest were discussed. A resolution advocating that the "Post Card Ballot" system, as used by the Wheat Pool, should be used by the association in the election of its officers, was passed at the convention.

During the evening session the amalgamation question was discussed. The general opinion seemed to be that while amalgamation was not altogether essential to the welfare of the association, the solving of our economic problems could only be brought about by complete unity of all concerned.

Manitoba

Strathclair U.F.M., of which Fred Williamson is secretary, has had a very successful year in co-operative purchasing in their local, and have sent in returns to the Central office for 82 members. This brings their membership in line with that of Moline U.F.M., the latter having forwarded their dues a few days previous. There is a good deal of excitement prevailing in Marquette U.F.M. district, as a silver cup

has been donated by the district for the local closing the year with the largest membership.

W. J. Davidson, secretary of Cypress River U.F.M. local, recently submitted \$8.00 membership dues to Central office. He reports that the members have been busily engaged in harvesting operations until the last few weeks when they entered the political campaign, and in the latter field they are of the opinion that their work produced good results, as their member was elected by a large majority. This local handled a car load of binder twine co-operatively this summer, with a great saving to its members.

The newly-appointed secretary of Douglas U.F.M. (Frere Wallond), reports that their local is making full preparations for a membership campaign during "U.F.M. Week." Receipt books and buttons have been forwarded, and all are looking forward to a successful rally with a large membership for the winter months.

Another \$6.00 has been received from the Miami U.F.M. local. This branch has experienced some difficulty in getting the people lined up for active work, but is looking forward to a more successful year in 1926.

Jas. Adamson, secretary of Gladstone U.F.M., reports that they have 80 members to date, and only one member from each family, so that 80 families are connected with their organization. This local has engaged extensively in co-operative purchasing, five or six cars of flour and one of twine being handled this year.

Sapton Junior U.F.M. local is the first to return its annual report form for 1925. Peter Meck, the new secretary for 1926, reports that they had 25 paid-up members enrolled. Nine meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of 16. A good educational and social program was followed during the year. The local reports that the best thing it has done was to increase the number of public speakers visiting their community. The officers elected for 1926 are: President, Jos. Lucko; vice-president, Alex. Gurski; secretary, P. Meck; directors, M. Gorol, J. Kozok, Mary Mochuga; leader, Wm. Mochuga. Already their program committee has drafted its winter program, which is as follows: November 6, annual meeting; November 14, dance; November 20, debate; November 27, surprise night; December 4, visiting speaker; December 11, community lecturing; December 18, mock parliament; January 1, New Year party. January 8, debate; January 15, concert; January 22, visiting speaker; January 29, skating by moonlight; February 5, basket social; February 12, St. Valentine party; February 19, debate; February 26, community lecturing; March 5, concert; March 12, debate; March 17, St. Patrick's party; March 26, final meeting.

This is one of the enterprising junior locals which meets every week, and we wish them all success in carrying out their community activities.

Where the Difference Lay

"Father," said the minister's son, "my teacher says that 'collect' and 'congregation' mean the same thing. Do they?"

"Perhaps they do, my son," said the venerable clergyman; "but you may tell your teacher that there is a vast difference between a congregation and a collection."

A Vague Meaning

"Now," said the doctor, "you take this medicine just as I told you, and you will sleep like a baby."

The patient surveyed the medicine doubtfully. "Well, doctor," he said, "if you mean like our baby I guess I won't take it."

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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ADVERTISING RATES

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Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch
(Classified (See Classified Page for details))

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Co-ordinate Marketing Machinery

Annual meeting of U.G.G. favors pools and companies working together harmoniously

AFTER a discussion which lasted for more than a day, and in which all phases of the question were well considered, the delegates at the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Ltd., held in Norman Hall, Winnipeg, last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with only about 25 or 30 dissenting votes, approved of the attitude of the board of directors on the matter of the relationship which should exist between the company and the pools.

The resolution endorsed by the delegates, which is now the official policy of the company upon the question which is of chief importance to the farmers of the prairies, reads as follows:

"That we, the delegates of the shareholders of United Grain Growers Limited, in annual meeting assembled, having considered the following resolution passed by our board of directors at their meeting on November 17, 1925, hereby endorse same, and express our belief that development along the lines indicated therein would be in the best interests of all concerned."

The resolution referred to reads as follows:

"That this board, after giving full and careful consideration to the question of the relationship at present existing between the United Grain Growers Limited, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and the three provincial wheat pools, and the possibility of conflict developing between these various farmers' organizations, in large measure composed of the same individuals, and all working for the same end, namely, the betterment generally of the farmers of Western Canada, and more particularly in the marketing of their grain, hereby declares its conviction:

Conflict Injurious

"1. That any conflict or strife between any of these organizations would be highly injurious to the best interests of the farmers of Western Canada, whom each of these organizations aims to serve.

"2. That the pool system of marketing is of advantage to thousands of western farmers.

"3. That a farmer-owned organization for handling and selling the grain of those farmers who may not wish to pool all of their grain is also of advantage to thousands of western farmers.

"4. That the interests and welfare of non-pool farmers, who are shareholders or supporters of the two farmers' companies (The United Grain Growers Limited, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited), must be considered and safeguarded, and that it is inadvisable in the view of this board that any arrangement or consolidation of facilities be made, upon any basis that would deny to any shareholder or patron, the advantages of these country elevators in the disposal of their grain, by shipping, selling by wagon-load or otherwise, which they now enjoy.

Make Strife Impossible

"5. That to the end that all chance of strife may be avoided and made im-

possible, and the most efficient marketing organizations be created and maintained to serve all the farmers in Western Canada who wish to use it, whether they desire to sell through the pool method or otherwise, the grain marketing facilities of the three provincial pools, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and United Grain Growers Limited, should be co-ordinated into machinery that would provide:

"(a) For the handling and purchase of pool and non-pool grain through country and terminal elevators.

"(b) For the sale and accounting of pool and non-pool grain.

"6. That this would consolidate the various organizations and prevent any conflict of interests; and would secure the maximum of efficiency in service with the minimum of cost in administration."

Many Resolutions Offered

The procedure of the meeting upon the matter of the relationship between the pools and the farmers' companies was somewhat peculiar. There were several resolutions from locals in favor of selling the company's elevators to the pools as soon as the pools were ready to purchase. There were also resolutions in favor of the closest co-operation between the company and the pools, and others asking that the rights of non-pool shareholders should be protected. The discussion on the matter opened on Friday afternoon, upon the following resolution, which was selected as typical of several others:

"Whereas, it is essential that the overhead expenses in marketing our grain be reduced to a minimum, and,

"Whereas, the present situation of having several farmer-controlled marketing associations, is not conducive to economy, and,

"Whereas, in our opinion, efficiency can be incurred, and expenses can be reduced by consolidation;

"Be it resolved, that we instruct the board of directors, to at once open negotiations with the wheat pools, for the purpose of transferring to them at the earliest possible moment the elevator facilities of the U.G.G. at a reasonable price or value."

Hasty Decision Reversed

The debate upon this resolution lasted throughout the evening, and at times was somewhat warm, there being present a number of delegates who were very strongly in favor of turning over the country elevators to the pools. Upon the vote being taken late in the evening, it was found to be very close, but the president, Mr. Crerar, gave it as his opinion that it was carried. It was then pointed out that if the country elevators were disposed of it would mean the winding up of the company without any proposal for the disposal of the rest of the assets. It appeared that the delegates had not realized just the effect of the resolution passed, and within ten minutes, by a vote of about 80 to 90 per cent. of the delegates present, it was decided to reconsider the resolution further, and it was left over for discussion in the morning.

On Saturday morning, when the

meeting resumed, Mr. Crerar was asked to give his views upon the matter, and he went into the whole matter, giving the attitude of the board of directors. It was then moved that the resolution of the night before be left upon the table until the resolution on the order paper from the board of directors be considered. The board's resolution, as quoted above, after discussion, was endorsed by a very large majority.

The Legal Situation

H. J. Symington, K.C., the company's solicitor, was asked to give the delegates the legal aspects of the situation. He pointed out that the resolution in favor of selling the elevators, even if carried, could have no legal effect, but would be merely the opinion of the meeting. In a case where it was proposed to dispose of the principal assets of the company the law required that the necessary by-law setting forth the whole transaction in detail would have to be prepared and submitted to every shareholder. The locals would then instruct their delegates how to vote upon such by-law, and a special meeting of the company would have to be called for voting upon the by-law.

On Saturday afternoon the various resolutions proposing the sale of the company's elevators to the pools were brought before the meeting one by one, and were either withdrawn or voted down by large majorities, the opinion expressed by the delegates being that the board of directors had handled the whole matter satisfactorily, and they had confidence in them to carry on in the future in co-operation and harmony with the pools.

Confidence in Crerar

A resolution sent in from Sturgis local, in Saskatchewan, proposed to censure Hon. T. A. Crerar, the president of the company, for his attitude in the House of Commons upon the amendment to the Grain Act, dealing with the shipper's right to designate the terminal to which his car may be sent. The contention of the local was that the new amendment withdrew from the shipper rights that he had enjoyed for many years past, and consequently, was detrimental. Mr. Crerar made a lengthy statement of the whole situation and quoted a legal opinion by H. J. Symington, K.C., to the effect that shippers did not enjoy such a right under the old act, and that the new act gave more protection than the old one. Mr. Crerar expressed himself as pleased that the matter had come before the meeting so that all the facts could be considered. His record in dealing with matters of interest to the welfare of farmers had been open to the public for the past 18 years, and he was as much interested today as ever before. He resented resolutions being passed by some organizations in the country in criticism of himself without consideration of the actual facts. At the end of the discussion with all the facts before the delegates the resolution of censure received only two supporters, and was voted down practically unanimously.

Directors Re-elected

The 35,000 shareholders of the company were represented by 338 registered delegates at the annual meeting. The delegates found the annual reports submitted by the officers and directors

Continued on Page 26

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Pool and Sask. Co-op. in Controversy

J. A. Maharg challenges opponents to show valid reason why pool should own elevators—Representative of Herbert Hoover makes highly commendatory report on work of pools—Co-op. takes exception to charge contained in report

THE decision of the Saskatchewan pool to embark on an extensive campaign of elevator construction and purchase has brought forth sharp criticism from J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Speaking at Govan on November 17, Mr. Maharg challenged the directors of the pool to produce any valid reason why pool ownership of elevators was necessary. Alberta pool officials, declared Mr. Maharg, had stated that they had no elevator difficulties and no wish to enter into the handling of elevator facilities. Why should elevator control be so necessary to the life of the Saskatchewan pool when it was a matter of such indifference to the Alberta men, was his query.

In reviewing the company's relations with the pool, Mr. Maharg said that at the first conference with the pool early in the year the company enquired as to any disabilities the pool suffered through the lack of ownership of facilities. The stated disabilities were few and easily remedied. Notwithstanding the fact that the pool accepted these remedies, as the minutes of the conferences will show, their idea was to ultimately over-ride them.

"The president of the Saskatchewan pool has stated that the pool is out to look after pool members only, and that the purpose of the pool is to provide elevators for the use of pool members only. This is directly contrary to a vital principle which the Co-operative Elevator Company has always practiced. The 'Co-op.' is a public utility assisted by the use of public funds, and was not established to serve only a particular group of farmers holding some special theory of grain marketing.

"The doors of the 'Co-op.' are open to all farmers—pool or non-pool—and whether they have a car lot or a bushel of grain to market and whether a shareholder or not.

"To carry out the pool's intention of duplicating facilities including those of the 'Co-op.' throughout the province will cost the members of the pool at least \$10,000,000. All that the pool directors will have succeeded in doing will be the needless spending of millions of dollars of the contract signers' money. The contract signers will not benefit to the extent of one penny. Pool farmers at more than 400 points that are not now served by farmer-owned elevators will be called upon to pay hundreds of thousands—even millions—of dollars to permit the pool directors to duplicate the farmer-owned facilities located at points which do not require another farmer-owned elevator."

MacRae Replies

Following Mr. Maharg's attack, D. MacRae, manager of the Saskatchewan pool elevators, made a statement to the daily press taking up some of the points raised.

"The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators," asserts Mr. MacRae, "are handling grain for farmers who are not members of the pool, as well as that of pool members.

"The elevator company does not, however, sell or buy grain, but it does warehouse and forward to the terminals grain delivered in its elevators for that purpose by any farmer, whether pool member or not, and it delivers non-pool grain, in terminals, to any elevator company or commission firm, at the request of the shipper, for the purpose of sale outside of the pool. The company handles non-pool grain through its elevators and ships it to the terminals in small quantities, as well as in car-load lots, subject to the regulations of the Canada Grain Act."

Further elaborating the statement, Mr. MacRae says a non-pool farmer, through access to a pool elevator, can deliver a wagon load or a car load to that elevator and have it forwarded with grain of the same grade, along with pool grain, and get a warehouse receipt which will mean "spot" cash, less handling charges and freight. He says this is an innovation in marketing

western wheat, which, if taken advantage of, will, when pool elevators are available to all farmers in the province, do away with what is now known as street wheat, which, he adds, is something on the handling of which elevator companies are making large profits. Such a departure, he continues, is possible only to such a company as the pool, organized on a non-profit basis as the farmer's agent for the handling and selling of his grain at cost.

The Hammatt Report

Theodore E. Hammatt, of the American Department of Commerce, who has just completed an investigation of the work of the Canadian pools praises them in no uncertain terms in statements given to American papers on his return. Mr. Hammatt estimates that the orderly marketing engaged in by the pools last winter was influential in keeping prices at a level which benefited American farmers to the extent of from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

In a blanket discussion of conditions as he found them, Hammatt has this to say:

"Generally speaking the directors are not following the practice of 'orderly marketing' in the sense of selling an equal amount each month. That is not feasible under Canadian transportation conditions. But they seem to be trying to equalize sales pressure on the market by off-setting a part of their heavy sales in the fall for shipment before navigation closes by purchases of futures.

"The directors and Mr. Smith have no illusions about the pool being able to get together a large pot of wheat, sit on it, and squeeze the consumer, but they do feel that they can merchandize high quality Canadian wheat better than it has been done before.

"There appears to be sense in this hope, because in the past excessive fall offerings of 'Manitobas' has caused them to sell as low, or nearly as low, as decidedly inferior Argentine wheat and No. 2 hard from the United States.

"Investigating how the pool idea was reviewed among the trade, Mr. Hammatt learned that the only surface opposition came from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. He discovered, though, that there is opposition in the grain exchange, but up to the present it has not become organized. He attributes this condition to the fact that the brokers want to get commissions on handling its receipts and the exporters want to buy from it.

"As to the future of the pool" said Mr. Hammatt, "no one knows. The trade seems to feel that the farmer gradually will lose interest in it; that through a period of years the members will probably get no more for their grain than non-members and will drop out; that in the end it will become but one of the established methods by which wheat is sold. Probably this is about as sane a guess as any."

Co-op. Denies Allegation

That portion of the Hammatt report dealing with relations between the pool and the co-op. was vigorously denied by Cecil Lamont, publicity director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Mr. Lamont reviewed the assistance given by the Co-op. to the pool when the latter was in the first stages of organization. But for this assistance he doubts if the pool could have been founded.

"Following the organization of the pool," Mr. Lamont continued, "the company placed its grain handling facilities unreservedly at the disposal of the pool. Last year, in the words of the Saskatchewan pool directors themselves, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company saved the pool hundreds of thousands of dollars through competitive grain handling prices established.

"This year the company is handling pool grain on the basis of cost to the grower. What more could the pool directors or Mr. Hammatt reasonably expect of the company? Mr. Hammatt speaks of the need for pool ownership

of elevators. We do not believe that Mr. Hammatt's investigation extended far enough to find upon just what basis the Co-operative Elevator Company was handling pool grain. Apparently he considered his investigation was complete when he obtained the views of certain directors of the pools. Mr. Hammatt, in conducting his investigation, did not have the courtesy to visit an executive officer of the company. He has accepted the remarks of some persons who are apparently endeavoring to undermine the company and then has returned to the United States to spread the report that the Co-operative Elevator Company is openly opposing the pool. We challenge Mr. Hammatt to show a single action or word of the company or of any of its officials which is in opposition to the pooling method of marketing grain" concludes Mr. Lamont.

The 1925 Crop in Russia

A statement issued for October by the International Institute of Agriculture places the exportable surplus of wheat from Russia at from 22 to 44 million centals. (The cental is 100 pounds). An estimate published in a Soviet Official Review, placed the quantity of wheat exportable at 73 million centals. That quantity was greatly reduced by bad weather during and after harvest, so that it would appear evident the exportable surplus from Russia will run somewhere between 40 and 60 million bushels.

The International Institute estimates the aggregate crop for Russia at 660 million centals, which total has since been reduced probably one-fifth. The aggregate amount of wheat for export from all countries at August 1 was placed at 550 million bushels. Of that total Canada was credited with 300,000,000 bushels, which was rather high if full allowance is to be made out of a crop of 422,000,000 for seed and feed, local grist and the big flour mills.

The World's Wheat Situation

Estimates of the production of wheat in almost every country of the northern hemisphere have been received and published by the International Institute of Agriculture. Belgium, Denmark, Scotland, Ireland and Portugal, are the only countries yet to be heard from, and their crops are negligible in considering the world's production. The total yield of wheat this year in the northern hemisphere, excluding Russia, is now estimated at 2,909,379,000 bushels as compared with 2,644,216,000 in 1924, and 3,014,596,000 in 1923. This year's production is thus 265,000,000 bushels more than that of last year, but 106,000,000 less than the huge crop of 1923.

The total wheat crop of Europe, outside of Russia, is 1,313,649,000 bushels against 1,028,432,000 last year and 1,222,256,000 in 1923, an increase of 286,000,000 bushels over last year and of 91,000,000 over 1923.

The high prices last year were largely due to the short crop in Europe, where they were compelled to buy grain for bread. In the current crop year with its better crop in Europe, it is to be kept in mind that the buying power of Europe is steadily increasing. It is also to be remembered that the United States crop is just about equal to home consumption. All considered the prospect is fairly good for a steady market during the next two months.

Special interest is now being taken in the crops of the southern hemisphere, soon to be harvested, and which will begin to appear on the markets in competition with Canada early in the new year. Reports from Argentina are favorable, and a good wheat crop on an increased acreage is now almost assured for that country. The Australian crop is now in a critical condition. There was very little rainfall in October and the drought has not been much relieved since. It is reported that the wheat crop will be at least 40,000,000 bushels less than that of last year.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 25, 1925

Disruptionists at Work

While the Montreal barons of finance and their organs, the Montreal Daily Star and the Montreal Gazette, were repudiated by the electors on October 29, they are still engaged in their campaign of disruption. In the election campaign they planned to elect Patenaude and sufficient followers to hold the balance of power in the Conservative party, and thus become the dominating factor in the Dominion government. The plot was a miserable failure. The people of Quebec saw through it and gave the Montreal crowd the answer they deserved.

But the Gazette and Star are still carrying on as vigorously as ever their campaign of mischief making. They are particularly incensed at the Progressives, though their attacks upon the Progressives are really aimed to create antagonism between the eastern and western wings of the Liberal party. Everything that the Progressives stand for is painted by these two plutocratic organs as destructive or wasteful. They purposely overlook the fact that the western Liberals and western Progressives were elected upon the same policy, and that if the Progressive program is to be ignored entirely the economic demands of the West must be ignored. In fact this is what the Montreal crowd in general seems to insist upon and in doing so they are pursuing a most vicious and disruptive course.

The day has gone by when Canada can be governed solely for the benefit of Toronto and Montreal. The West is urging no policy of destruction but is demanding a square deal in federal legislation, and has the political power today, if used wisely, to ensure more consideration than it has received in the past. While the Progressive ranks have been reduced the spirit of determination of the people of the prairie provinces has not altered. Fortunately, the people of Quebec are not misled by the conscienceless English-speaking journals of Montreal, but are willing to co-operate with other parts of Canada in the national welfare. For the first time in many years these two journals, and those whom they represent, have no grip on either political party, and have been repudiated in their own home. It is little wonder they are peeved. Their policy in national affairs has been narrow and selfish, and they have reaped their proper reward.

Radio Broadcasting

To the man brought up in North America, with its newspapers and railways, economic opportunity and comparative freedom of movement, it is not easy to appreciate how local districts perpetuate differences of speech and customs in other lands. There are differences, however, on this continent. But radio broadcasting has ushered in a new era in which all people within wide areas will come to understand one another much better than has hitherto been possible. Trade and commerce have long been recognized as exercising potent civilizing influences, acting and reacting on those who participate in trade. But the radio imparts the personal touch, and carries information and entertainment to many who might not otherwise be informed by the printed word or by travel. When one considers that it is only within the last five years that radio telegraphy has been in use, and that rapid improvements are being constantly made, it seems fair to assume that still greater power for good will be developed. It is not merely in the practical value or the entertainment

afforded that radio broadcasting performs a service. It is in the higher realm of good understanding and benevolence it operates for permanent good.

The part which radio broadcasting will play is strikingly illustrated by the Irish Statesman, of Dublin, in an article of marked literary flavor. By the end of the year broadcasting stations will, it is stated, be in operation in the Irish Free State so that any village in Ireland, any valley, however remote amid the hills, will be reached, and the country folk will be within hearing distance not only of Dublin, but also of London, Paris and Berlin. People who seldom heard music except at a dance or in the local church or chapel, will be able to hear great masterpieces of music played by the finest performers in the great capitals where talent gathers. Added to that and for slight cost, they may also receive lectures by distinguished men of science, economists, teachers, actors, broadcasted to many thousands who might never have heard the word before in such acceptable form.

With limited population scattered over wide areas, Canada is peculiarly well adapted for use of radiotelegraphy. The people on the farms can get the market reports, the weather forecast, the gist of the day's news, as well as the entertaining programs, and keep in touch with the doings in the world centres, and be able to live their own life with its great benefits all on better terms with the rest of the country and the world. Truly, the radio is a great advantage to this generation.

A Dominion Board of Trade

An economic conference, made up of delegates to the number of nearly 200, from Boards of Trade in all the provinces of Canada, gathered in Winnipeg, in mid-November, and discussed freely from the viewpoint of the industrial and financial angles, some of the foremost issues in Canadian life. Taxation and related railway problems; the grievances of the maritime provinces; immigration; trade within the Empire; the promotion of export trade, and the formation of a national Chamber of Commerce were the principal questions dealt with, all in a manner well up to the best standard. Except on the question of trade within the Empire, where Mr. Cockshutt candidly advocated a preferential tariff policy within the Empire on a reciprocal basis, there was general agreement to avoid questions and angles which are in the arena of party politics. The sessions were carried forward in a worthy manner, and on a level to be expected of experienced men of business.

Sir Thomas White made the big speech of the conference. As a minister of finance Sir Thomas, in his budget deliverances and occasional statements in the House of Commons, approached closely to the status of a professor of political economy, especially when he made excursions into the realm of finance. It is no easy task to make a speech on taxation and railway deficits interesting, but Sir Thomas has the faculty of doing that. In his Winnipeg speech he was optimistic of the future of Canada and quite confident the burdens can be carried and the national problems solved. He estimated the federal and provincial debts of Canada at three billion dollars, most of it held by Canadians. The pressing problem as he views it is the Canadian National Railways. As an offset to the excess outlay on railways, Sir Thomas estimates that the con-

struction of these railways furnished employment directly and indirectly to thousands of new settlers, and thus aided materially in establishing them upon the land. He sees in immigration a solution of the weightier problems, and is convinced that the immigration slow-down will yield to an intelligent, resolute and persistent effort to get more people on the land. Neither Sir Thomas nor the conference gave support to proposals for a program of large expenditures on colonization, which were pictured to the conference by one western speaker with more enthusiasm than good judgment. Between the argument for sweeping economy advanced by another speaker, and the proposal for investing fifty million annually for five years in a colonization scheme, there was plenty of room for freedom of thought. The conference was inclined to take the middle of the road, demanding economical administration of public affairs and cautious acceptance of new proposals involving new obligations.

The conference resolved in favor of the formation of a Dominion Board of Trade, after the plan of the United States Chamber of Commerce, with the definite purpose of paying careful attention to economic and political movements, and to the action of legislative bodies. The head office of the new body will be in Ottawa.

Any big economic conference which does not include representatives of agriculture cannot well be termed national. There will unquestionably be advantage to the country in having the administration of affairs under closer check as to the extent which they are prepared to keep within the limits prescribed by law, and the revenue which may be collected by equitable and moderate taxation. The business man in politics too often lacks vision. But in association with men of other types he becomes invaluable to steady the ship of state, and hold it to a proper course.

Using Canadian Ports

Hon. W. R. Motherwell has been entertaining Toronto people with a live interview on grain transportation, about which he has some interesting first-hand information and experience. Last summer he went up over the Hudson Bay Railway steel, and on arrival back where interviews were arranged, promptly declared for completion of the line. He followed up with a trip down the Great Lakes, through the Welland Canal on to Kingston and Prescott, which was a good way to get hold of facts about transportation. Mr. Motherwell assured the Toronto reporter the West is concerned to have more Canadian grain taken out by Canadian ports. To that end he would speed up construction work on the new Welland Canal so that the big grain carriers could proceed to Prescott. It is below this point that the six big rapids are located on the river. He would have transfer elevators built at Prescott, where grain would be taken over by the smaller craft to be carried on to Montreal. Why a river port was preferred over Kingston was not stated.

Most western men, if approached on this question of Canadian ports, would reply they were in favor of shipping as much freight as possible through those ports. But it is the matter of cost which has to be considered. Canada is going ahead with construction of the new Welland Canal at a cost estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, in line with a policy of deep waterways. The deep waterway must be

completed to Montreal when it can be afforded.

For the past three crop years the outward movements of grain (wheat and flour by bushels) through eastern ports have amounted to the following:

	Via Canadian Ports	Via U.S. Ports
1921-22	42,600,000	100,000,000
1922-23	86,700,000	129,900,000
1923-24	49,073,553	78,784,517

This grain movement is not determined by sentiment but by tonnage available when and where wanted at rates agreeable. Shipments are on the average level in the winter months as in the summer, which accounts partly for the result shown.

It is idle to suppose this big showing in favor of United States ports is the result of a preference on the part of shippers. It is in consequence of the necessity for shippers to use the ports where they can get warehouse capacity and prompt service from ships in port. Canadian ports have limited capacity. And it is further to be kept firmly in mind that Britain imports steadily all year round, and does not lay up in store ahead of navigation closing on the Great Lakes of North America. Given a deep waterway to Montreal and larger elevator capacity at that port and the port of Quebec, there would no doubt be more Canadian grain go out by Canadian ports, both by reason of the number of ships which would make the through trip and the larger amount of tonnage sure to be available at the port of Montreal.

The Bread Trust

A case is being made out against the American bread trust. Basil M. Manly estimates the American worker paid \$240,000,000 in excess price for the bread consumed last year, over what was paid by the English worker. The price in the United States was nine cents per pound; in England, five cents. The quality of the English loaf is defended: "it tastes more like the

bread mother used to make than most of the bleached sawdust sold for bread in the United States." Cheaper flour is used by many American bakers, it is claimed, and the fact covered up by the bleaching process. On the score of wages, Mr. Manly declares the trust has driven out the labor unions from every plant they have taken over. They have introduced the most approved machinery, so that the slight difference in wages, if any, and the small cost of the bit of milk being used, will be balanced against transportation to England. From which it may be seen the way is clear for the trust to continue profit making.

A Healthy Prospect

Rt. Hon. Sydney Webb refuses to believe in the economic or industrial collapse or decadence of Great Britain. He maintains that readjustment is needed in a country which is holding its own in trade and not losing ground to its rivals. Income tax returns show that there is actually more aggregate profit being made than in the best years before the war. But unfortunately there is unemployment and a fall in real wages amounting to 25 per cent. as compared with pre-war wages. He is a bit fearful of the wisdom of Premier Baldwin's settlement of the coal-mining strike, with all it implied in the way of acceptance of a principle. He would favor some measure of unification, direction and control of the coal mines, under a supreme management responsible to parliament. Possibly he will get it, for the prime minister is not afraid of principles where the practical good of the country is to be served. At any rate Sydney Webb's estimate of the crisis will be better understood than the self-depreciation of England and the English too often put into print for American readers.

The C.P.R. has completed forty years as a transcontinental railway, and it may be fairly stated that never at any time in the

period was the system more efficiently operated than at the present.

The disasters to the Shenandoah and the M-I submarine, unite to show that the most approved aerial and undersea war machines are by no means safe for the men operating them.

The federal election in Australia under compulsory voting, resulted in the return of the Bruce-Page Nationalist-Country party coalition government by a majority over all opposition, and a decided defeat of the Labor and Socialist elements which have had considerable sway in the country. The tendency there, as in Britain, is toward the formation of two groups, one devoted to the existing social and economic order, the other to reform, on which there may be no fixed limits. In North America there are two conservative parties, both in United States and Canada, with the radical and reform elements in small groups.

The Locarno Treaty of Mutual Guarantees, passed the British House 375 to 13, but it has not been considered by any other parliament in the Empire. The younger nations are all outside of Europe and not directly concerned in the issue. And since it has been accepted by Great Britain that Canada may make separate treaties which concern her own interest, there can be no consistent objection taken to the exercise of the same right by the senior nation in the British Commonwealth.

Now that it is understood on fairly reliable authority that the wheat crop of Russia will approximate to 550,000,000 bushels, and that the Balkan crop has been over-estimated, the market has steadied with an indication to rise higher. Russia is likely to become a larger factor in grain, a condition which can only be met by economy in production and transportation.



The plot that failed

U.G.G. Year Satisfactory

Company pays eight per cent dividend and adds substantial amount to its reserve

WHEN the shareholders of United Grain Growers Limited assembled in Norman Hall, Winnipeg, on Thursday last, to consider the nineteenth annual report of the company, they had reason to be well satisfied with the results. The profits on the year's business amounted to \$418,574.46, out of which a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. on the par value of the stock was paid in September last amounting to \$231,093.74. The total value of the turnover in the parent company for the year had been over \$60,000,000 which was derived from handling over 30,000,000 bushels of grain direct from country points and over 20,000,000 bushels through terminal elevators, in addition to general supplies to the value of \$2,700,000.

The total paid-up capital stock of the company is now \$2,890,627.88, while the general reserve which has been built up in 19 years amounts to \$1,203,182, and the depreciation reserve on elevator buildings, machinery, warehouses, furniture and office equipment amounts to \$1,625,282.59. The total reserves of the company today, together with its undistributed profits, are rather greater than the total paid-up capital of the company.

Liquid Assets

The president of the company, Hon. T. A. Crerar, in presenting the annual report pointed out that the company's assets were in a satisfactory and liquid position, \$843,000 being in bonds earning interest with \$659,000 in funds in the bank and on hand. Speaking on this phase of the company's business, Mr. Crerar said: "The bonds in our current assets were purchased early last spring, as the company had the cash available. Otherwise there would have been a period of several months in the summer when the company's funds would not have been profitably employed. The other current assets call for no comment. The increase in the capital assets and capital liabilities outside of liabilities to the shareholders has also been referred to. It will be noted that the item of capital liabilities under the heading 'mortgages' has increased. This increase consists of the amount still owing to the Manitoba government on the elevators purchased 18 months ago, the payment of which is amortized over a period of 10 years at 5 per cent. As this transaction was completed as of date September 1, 1924, it appears in our accounts now for the first time. The other item in capital liabilities is the first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$951,000. No further sale of bonds was made during the year. It is possible that during the coming year some further sales of these bonds may be made against elevators which the company has built but against which none have as yet been sold.

Capital Stock

"The paid-up capital stock shows an increase during the year of over \$30,000. With the return of better times it is expected that the amount still unpaid on the stock already subscribed will come in more freely, and it is expected, too, that further sales of stock will from time to time be made.

"The general reserves of the company stand at practically the same amount as last year, there being a slight increase through the payments received in premium on capital stock. Our depreciation reserves on elevator buildings, machinery, warehouses and office furniture and equipment have been added to during the year by the full depreciation on these assets. The result is that our depreciation reserve has increased from \$1,458,000 in round figures to \$1,625,000. It is interesting to note that the total of reserves in depreciation and general reserve is almost equal to the whole paid-up capital, and if the surplus in profit and loss account is included it amounts to considerably more.

"It will be recalled that the balance on the profit and loss account in the statement presented to you last year

was \$462,000, which was subject to government taxation. This reduced it to \$390,000. If we add to this the profit for the past year, namely \$418,000, we get a total of \$808,000, from which has been appropriated for dividend paid on September 1 last, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, roughly \$231,000, leaving a balance in the profit and loss



Hon. T. A. Crerar, President

account carried forward into the present year of \$577,602, which is subject to taxation so far as the profits of the past year are concerned."

Effect of Conditions

The effect of general conditions upon the company's business was indicated by the following extract from the directors' report:

"The crop produced in the West in 1924 in all grains was probably 250,000,000 bushels less than the previous year, and for the first time in many years northern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta, where the company has a considerable number of its elevators located, suffered the most severely. This had a considerable effect, as you will note, upon the year's operations of the company. During the year market prices for grain were very erratic, often with wild daily fluctuations in price. These conditions increased greatly the difficulty of doing business. The causes of these fluctuations are easily seen. As stated in our annual report a year ago, Europe last year had a short crop. The wheat crop in Canada was 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels less than the year before. There was thus created an under supply in the world's bread grains, and a consequent increase in price. Speculation also played a very large part, and it is probable that speculation alone, in Europe and America was responsible for putting our wheat prices 40 cents a bushel higher than they normally should have been. In the present year conditions have stabilized greatly. While the United States has a considerably reduced wheat crop this year as compared with last, Western Canada has a very much greater production, and though by far the greater part of it in western Saskatchewan and Alberta has been delayed in threshing, owing to bad weather, it is nevertheless likely that our wheat crop will reach 400,000,000 bushels. The Argentine also has promise of a good crop, though it will not be harvested yet for a few weeks. European crops generally, including bread grains, are much better than a year ago. Indications now are that our present crop will be marketed at good prices."

Export Difficulties

In dealing with the two subsidiary export companies Mr. Crerar pointed

out that the New York subsidiary experienced considerable difficulty during the year, which was common among grain export companies during the same period. "It was not an infrequent experience" he said, "to make an offer abroad over-night, based on the day's closing price, have your offer accepted, and then have the market open six to 10 cents a bushel higher the next morning. Business under these conditions was very difficult. Moreover, as has been the custom of the company in the past years, we took a considerable quantity of grain across the lakes at the close of navigation. This usually proves good business. Last year it proved an unfortunate venture. The result on the whole was a considerable loss in the export operations of our United States company, the second loss we have had in 11 years. It is generally conceded that the past year was a severe one on all engaged in the grain export business, and many European and American firms are known to have taken very heavy losses. Fortunately in the more prosperous years our export company created a strong cash reserve. The company was able to care for the loss out of this reserve, in which a substantial amount still remains."

The Canadian export company did but very little business and showed a fair profit for the year.

Printing and Publishing

The Public Press and The Grain Growers' Guide combined showed a small profit for the year where they had a small loss in the previous year. The volume of printing in the plant and the volume of advertising in The Guide had both been somewhat reduced, which had been met, however, by a decrease in expenditure. Indications were for slightly better business in the year to come. The circulation of The Guide had been maintained at the high-water mark and the subscription list showed few arrears. As business improved further improvements could be made in The Guide from time to time so that it might give better service to its readers.

The United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited, another subsidiary, owing largely to a considerable increase



C. Rice-Jones, First Vice-President

in hail insurance written showed a profit for the year amounting to nearly \$20,000, and paid a dividend to the parent company. Indications were that this branch of the company would make steady progress.

The outstanding event in connection with the United Grain Growers Saw Mills Limited, was the loss by fire of the saw mill in May last. While the value of the mill was fully protected

by insurance, which had been collected in full, it completely upset operations. Some 12,000,000 feet of logs had been cut for the season's operations when the mill burned, and there was about 14,000,000 feet of lumber on hand. The planing mill remained intact and enabled the sawn lumber to be manufactured for sale. Owing to the loss of the mill there was considerably heavier over-head expense for the year on the remaining operations and also considerable expense in fighting forest fires.

During the past year the company leased a big terminal elevator at Vancouver from the Burrard Elevator Company, situated on Burrard Inlet, the property being leased the actual financial obligation of the company is very limited.

Elevator Operation

During the year the handling of grain through the company's country elevators showed a reduction of 14,500,000 bushels, being due to the fact that the total crop in 1924 was about 200,000,000 bushels less than in 1923. During the present year when it became apparent that the volume of grain would be considerably larger than last year the directors decided to reduce the spread on street grain including pool grain. Since that decision was reached there have been six or seven weeks of bad weather for harvesting which had produced an enormous amount of tough and damp grain and thus greatly increased the difficulty of elevator agents in grading. Had the bad weather been foreseen the reduction in street spreads probably would not have been made. "While at times we hear criticism," said Mr. Crerar, "at certain points as to the method of running our elevators, there is, nevertheless, no doubt whatever that the operation of so many elevators by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited, and United Grain Growers Limited, has exercised a powerful influence on the whole conduct of country elevator operations by the trade generally.

"The Turgeon Royal Grain Enquiry Commission Report, in discussing the prices sent out to country points by the North West Grain Dealers' Association of Winnipeg, and the Western Grain Dealers and Millers Association of Calgary, states:

"It must be remembered, in the first place, that neither the United Grain Growers Limited, nor the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company makes use of the aforesaid lists supplied from Calgary and Winnipeg respectively. These companies fix their own prices, and they form real competition to the line companies at points where they meet."

We might add that when we get complaints respecting the business at any of the elevator points, these complaints are much more easily and satisfactorily settled if we have an active local board taking an interest in the work of the elevator at the point.

At the end of the company's year on August 31, the company was operating 397 country elevators, 173 in Alberta, 65 in Saskatchewan and 81 in Manitoba, owned by the company, in addition to 78 under lease from the Manitoba government. During the year 24 elevators were built or acquired, 11 in Alberta, 10 in Saskatchewan, and three in Manitoba.

During the last year the company made larger sales of binder twine than at any time in its history. The other chief items handled in the co-operative supply department were coal, flour and feed, wire fencing and oil.

The delegates were presented with a report showing the relationship of the company to the pools and giving a history of the negotiations which had taken place in an endeavor to work out satisfactory working arrangements, and showing the company's favorable attitude towards the pooling movement since its inception.

Doings Among the Doddies

The high spots in Aberdeen-Angus history during 1925---By Railbird

WHAT have been the important Aberdeen-Angus activities of the year 1925? That is the question that has been put to me and in undertaking to write this story I have that question continually in mind. In fact the following paragraphs constitute my answer, after having carefully examined the events of the year. The show yard, the commercial market, the export trade and many other events have revealed certain things that indicate the high spots in breed progress and in order to examine those events thoroughly we must review many activities in a somewhat hurried fashion.

Beef Supremacy Maintained

During the year the Aberdeen-Angus breed has maintained in the fat stock show rings of Canada, that margin of superiority that has been enjoyed by animals of the breed for many years. The Manitoba Winter Fair—admittedly the leading winter show of the west—was dominated by the Aberdeen-Angus breed, although in some important classes it was forced to give way to others. However, when the show was over the supreme championship, the reserve championship, first for group of three steers, first for pair of steers and many other first prizes in group and single classes had fallen to representatives of the breed. The competition finally ended with more than 60 per cent. of the prizes offered, in the possession of the Aberdeen-Angus breed—and that against all comers.

After all it is more important that representatives of any breed should make a consistently strong showing in all classes, than that one single representative should carry off the supreme honors and the spectacular prizes, but we would still admit that any breed that can continually carry off the supreme honors has in great measure established its superiority.

A complete review of the fat stock shows would not be possible at this time, but one other show coming at the end of the year has but emphasized the already secure position of the Dottie in the realm of beef production. The Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, has just been held, and there has been in competition there many of the best steers from both Eastern and Western Canada. The Aberdeen-Angus breed secured the supreme championship and the reserve championship as well as many first prizes in group and single classes. In fact the representatives of the breed carried all before them again. The daily press report states: "It was a great day for the Aberdeen-Angus. Only one Hereford and one Shorthorn had a chance for champion honors." Certainly the events of the year have upheld the contention that the Aberdeen-Angus is still supreme as a producer of high quality beef.

Breeding Herd Improvement

The successes of the Lacombe Experimental Farm breeding herd in the show yard during the past year are the direct result of five or six years of careful work by the superintendent, F. H. Reed, and his assistants. A few years ago the herd at Lacombe was just one more herd of good Aberdeen-Angus cattle, but today it has assumed a leading position among the breeding herds of Western Canada. Many prizes have been won in many different classes, but the production L.E.S. Prince Eliminator, the grand champion at Calgary, and the reserve grand champion at Edmonton, in the summer of 1925, has been the most eventful achievement of the herd from the breeder's standpoint. This

bull has now gone to Eastern Canada, and will be seen at the International this fall. The progress of the herd indicates the practice of careful mating, careful selection and careful fitting, all of which is leading to the improvement we all desire to see brought about in our breeding herds.

Alberta has still another herd that has come rapidly to the front in the past three or four years and more particularly during the past two years. We refer to the Skillymarno herd of William Gibb, of Killam, Alberta, which has been remarkably successful at the



Prizmere 12th, herd header for Harry Leader, in his good herd of Aberdeen-Angus, at Burnside, Manitoba. One of the outstanding sires of the year.

shows recently. Practically all of his animals are bred from the foundation animals which he secured in Scotland, in the spring of 1921. Mr. Gibb has his share of accidents and misfortunes in the pure-bred business, but success is attending his efforts and before long he will have one of the best show herds in the country.

During the past year the Aberlour herd of Geo. McAllister & Son, of Guelph, Ontario, has been brought to a high standard of perfection. Established in 1920, this herd has been maintained and exhibited ever since with varying degrees of success until this year, when the animals from Aberlour dominated the Aberdeen-Angus rings at the Toronto and London shows in September. The herd has now been placed in a position of strength that is not surpassed by the herd of any other

breeder in Ontario or elsewhere in Eastern Canada. The rising of strong new breeding nurseries speaks well for the reserve strength of the breed and the three herds mentioned here are merely the outstanding examples of herd improvement that have come to our notice during the past season, but do not by any means indicate all of what has taken place in many other herds in the country.

Show Yard Celebrities

The summer show season in Western Canada commenced at Brandon, early in July, where the Glencarnock herd of Jas. D. McGregor, won the major share of the honors. The aged bull, Permit 9th, was an easy grand champion, and the first prize cow, Queen Quail, carried the same honors in the female section, both were shown by McGregor. The get of Blackcap Revolution was conspicuous in the young bull and heifer classes and took many prizes. James Turner, of Carroll, Manitoba, and Jos. Story, of Grand View, Manitoba, showed good herds of cattle and secured a fair share of the awards.

Portage la Prairie and Carman shows must almost always be considered close to Brandon as the display at both of these shows is very good. At the latter show the fight was between the Northlane herd, of Harry Leader, and the herd shown by A. A. Richardson, of Oakshela, Sask. All championships and the main awards went to the Leader herd. At Portage la Prairie there was an even tussle between the Leader herd and the McGregor herd, from Brandon. Glencarnock took both grand championship prizes with the Brandon winners of those honors, but Leader secured both junior championships with a son and daughter of his good bull—Prizmere 12th. Six firsts and two championships went to each herd and the honors in the get-of-sire class went to the get of Prizmere 12th, with the get of Blackcap Revolution second. James Turner and A. A. Richardson, each had one first and several other important prizes.

In the other western fairs the competition was different. At Calgary the herds shown by Thos. Henderson & Son, Lacombe, Alta.; The Dominion Experimental Farms, Lacombe, Alta.; and J. A. Scollard were in competition, and the honors were very evenly divided. The

Lacombe Farm had the bull grand championship on L.E.S. Prince Eliminator, and Thos. Henderson & Son, the female grand championship with Barbara McHenry 34th, while Earl Erie, of Glencarnock, was junior champion for the Lacombe Farm in the bull classes, and Scollard had the female honors with Beauty of Broadmead 6th.

At Edmonton the following week with the same herds in competition, the placings were much the same, with the exception of the placing of Earl Marshal 7th, the first prize two-year-old bull, grand champion, over the Lacombe Farm aged bull. The grand champion in this case is the herd sire in the Lacombe herd of Thos. Henderson & Son, and also won the two-year-old class at Calgary. The female junior championship here went to Blackcap of Broadmead 6th, instead of to Beauty of Broadmead 6th, as at Calgary.

At Saskatchewan Shows

At Saskatoon again things were different with the Lacombe Farm herd at home, and the Glencarnock herd of Jas. D. McGregor, entering the competition. Permit 9th, the McGregor aged bull still held his position as grand champion, and the Henderson cow, Barbara McHenry 34th, had little difficulty in carrying the honors in the female classes. Edella of Glencarnock 2nd, by Blackcap Revolution, was the female junior champion, and Prince Earlain, shown by Thos. Henderson & Son, was the winner of the junior honors in the male classes. Scollard lost several of his first placing at the previous shows to the entries of Jas. D. McGregor, from Brandon, but otherwise honors were somewhat even.

At Regina the following week the positions were fairly well maintained, but here the introduction of a new entry from the G. N. Buffum estate, almost upset the aged bull class. Euler, by Blackcap McGregor, made a strong bid for first place, but later had to be content with second to Permit 9th.

As is very often the case the western show circuit revealed one bull and one female that stood out over all others. Barbara McHenry 34th, was four times champion in the female classes, and her right to that position was never even seriously questioned, thus placing her in a position of superiority among the Aberdeen-Angus females of the country. Permit 9th, earned the right to be called the outstanding bull of the year by his continued winning of grand championship honors. Many other good ones appeared at the different shows, but only two that consistently maintained their position.

In Eastern Canada, the herd of Geo. McAllister & Son was dominant, winning the female grand championship at both Toronto and London, with Blackbird of Aberlour 2nd, the herd prize and most of the firsts in the female classes. J. D. Larkin, of Queenston, won the bull championship with Bontanist of Doonholm, and James Bowman, of Guelph, had the junior honors in the bull classes at Toronto, with Elm Park Emblem 2nd, while B. Blackburn, of Uxbridge, was the winner of the female junior championship at Toronto with Burncrest Beauty 3rd. The Aberlour female champion and the Larkin bull were the two outstanding animals of the year in the eastern Canada shows.

Breeding Discoveries

Prizmere 12th—Harry Leader's herd sire at Northlane, is the leading discovery of the year. His get won first at Portage la Prairie fair in competition with the best in the land. His heifers were first and second in the junior yearling class and first in the senior calf class. The latter heifer was junior and reserve grand champion. A bull sired by him was first in the junior yearling class and junior and reserve grand champion. Just recently three of his heifers stood first, third and fifth in a class of 11 at Guelph, and the winner was made champion. One year ago calves by this bull did well, but they were then too young to definitely establish the bull as a satisfactory



Two outstanding females in the herd of Thos. Henderson and Sons, Lacombe, Alta. Left, Barbara McHenry 34th, champion at many large fairs in 1924 and 1925; right, Barbara McHenry 36th.

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U. L. G. Annual Meeting

Pay a patronage dividend of 2 per cent to pool shippers—Discontinue export business because of heavy risks.—Recommend building of reserve before exporting resumed.—Relations with Alberta organization brought to satisfactory conclusion

THE report of the directors to the first annual meeting of the United Livestock Growers disclosed the fact that 7,641 cars of livestock were handled in the past year, yielding a net profit of \$32,416, which is being divided as a 2 per cent. patronage dividend among pool shippers. The volume of business was a little lower than that of the previous year when this organization, operating as the Livestock Department of U.G.G., handled 8,218 cars.

The directors declare that the decrease occurred almost entirely during the earlier part of our fiscal year and was largely the result of smaller handlings by co-operative shipping associations in the country owing to a larger percentage of cattle being sold to local buyers. At no time was there any decrease in the percentage of co-operative shipments handled by United Livestock Growers Limited. During the last six months the United Livestock Growers has again been gaining ground steadily. While a definite check cannot be obtained, it is estimated that they handle far more actually co-operative shipments than all other commission firms combined. The market during the past year has on the whole been more favorable to country buyers than for several years and buyers have taken full advantage of this condition. The amount of money lost by the producer through selling in the country cannot be estimated, but the amount is known to be considerable.

At St. Boniface the cattle pool was operated continuously except for a few weeks in February and March, when the run of stock to market was not considered sufficient to warrant pooling. Although 80 per cent. of the cattle received on this market are pooled, the pool continued its regular service on a commission basis for any who preferred to have their stock handled in this manner.

In Edmonton and Calgary cattle were in the main only pooled at such times as there was sufficient volume to permit of sorting and thereby secure a better price for stock. From experience gained the directors are of the opinion that on the smaller markets the stock

should be pooled at the discretion of the selling organization.

At Moose Jaw no attempt was made to pool cattle, a purely commission business being conducted. It is gratifying to note that for the first time Moose Jaw was able to take care of its own operating expenses and it is expected that the pool business on this market will continue to show improvement.

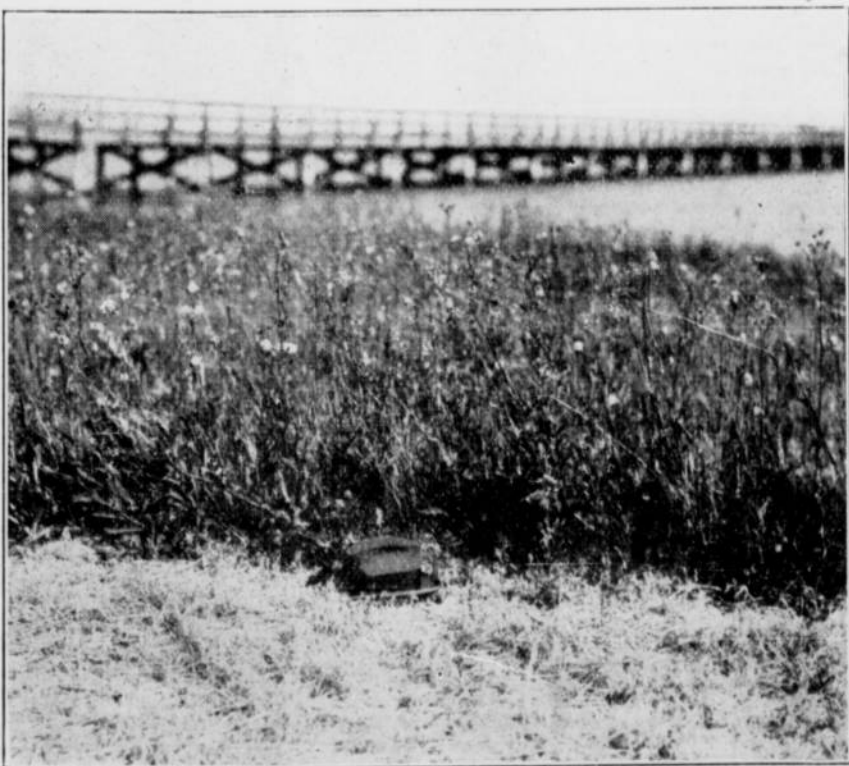
On account of all U.L.G. operations being now on a non-profit co-operative basis, no attempt was made during the past year to segregate the operations of the commission end of the business from the cattle pool.

Outlet for Feeder Cattle

During the past year over 500 cars of graded feeder cattle have been shipped out, a large percentage of these to feeders in Ontario and the corn belt states. No commission is charged on feeders' orders filled with cattle out of the pool. During the past two years and a half, special efforts have been made to establish connections direct with the feeders in Ontario and the United States, and the results have been extremely satisfactory. It is not now a case of securing orders, but of securing suitable cattle to fill orders. More orders are secured than can be filled to advantage out of shipments consigned to United Livestock Growers Limited, and it has become necessary to purchase a large number on the yards to fill these orders.

The directors' statement on overseas shipping reads:

"The export cattle trade with Great Britain has developed considerably during the past 12 months. The latest figures released show nearly 87,000 cattle exported to date this year, as compared with 67,000 for the corresponding period the previous year. We have not attempted any export business during the past 12 months. With the pool on a basis where it has had to stand on its own feet, and considering the speculative nature of the export cattle trade, your directors considered that it would be inadvisable to risk the future of the pool system of marketing cattle by engaging in the export business. As a result of our experience we



Fuel oil to kill Sow Thistles

The above illustration shows the effect of fuel oil when employed against sow thistle. The photo was taken near Dafoe, Sask., where the Provincial Field Crops Branch has been conducting a test. Oil was applied at three different rates on three different plots of ground. The heaviest application, one-and-a-half gallons per square yard, gave the best kill of thistles. The above photo, taken on this plot one year after the oil was sprayed on, shows that the ground is absolutely sterile, nothing covering the ground save the dried remains of the heavy blanket of grass and weeds which were growing at the time the oil was applied. The thick mat of thistles and native vegetation just over the edge of the sprayed plot, shows how well adapted is this wet soil on the margin of Big Quill Lake for thistle growth. The oil treatment costs about \$1.00 for 66 square feet, or considerably in excess of tar paper required to cover adequately the same area. It is only practicable where there are small patches to choke out. Oil treatment for large fields is out of the question, because an application that kills the thistles also renders the ground unproductive of other crops.



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Yet, examination proved, much of its wood still was sound. The fallen log measured 104 feet in diameter at the butt, and its age was estimated at well over 4,000 years.

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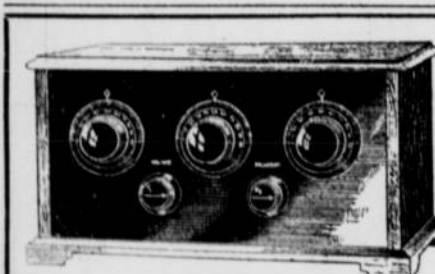
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are of the opinion that before the cattle pool should attempt the export of cattle, a reserve should be built up so that there would be no danger of losses seriously affecting one year's operations. Further, under the present conditions, where steamship space has to be booked far in advance, the only practical way of operating in the export cattle trade would appear to be to ship cattle at regular intervals over the full 12 months. Our western supply of suitable cattle is not yet sufficiently regular to ensure being able to fill the space with western cattle, and having to purchase cattle at the last minute to fill space is not satisfactory."

The directors went fully into the steps by which the amalgamation of the United Livestock Growers and the Alberta pool had been consummated. The first negotiations between these two bodies, which had been founded to achieve the same ends and seemed likely to drift into destructive competition, ended in a deadlock, as the Alberta pool demanded that the U.L.G. forthwith surrender unconditionally their Alberta organization. The directors of the U.L.G., believing that as a going concern with 10 years' experience they were in a better position to sell livestock advantageously for producers, refused to consider the proposal and further parley was broken off to be resumed at the instance of the Alberta provincial government. Out of this conference came the following agreement as a basis for co-operation in the marketing of livestock:

1. Formation of livestock shipping associations in the three provinces.
2. Contract to local associations by individual producers.
3. The United Livestock Growers Limited shall be the central selling agency, having charge of sales and facilities in all yards. It shall also have charge of the promotion and creation of local livestock shipping associations in the three provinces, in consultation and with the advice of the provincial boards where they exist. The intention is that these boards shall be created in Manitoba and Saskatchewan as soon as practicable through the federation of shipping associations in each of these provinces.
4. Until these associations are formed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the board of the United Livestock Growers Limited shall be formed by the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited naming three and the United Grain Growers Limited naming three. This board shall direct the business of the United Livestock Growers Limited. The business of the local associations in the handling and sale of livestock shall be done directly with the United Livestock Growers Limited.

5. The United Livestock Growers Limited shall handle any business that comes to it, in addition to what it may receive from local livestock shipping associations.

6. The financing of the United Livestock Growers Limited shall be assisted by the United Grain Growers Limited upon conditions satisfactory to the United Grain Growers Limited until such time as the United Livestock Growers Limited can look after its own financing.

Developments in Saskatchewan

Following the address given by C. Rice-Jones at the Saskatchewan Grain Growers last annual convention, a board was appointed by the main organizations in Saskatchewan interested in the marketing of livestock. This board chose a smaller investigating committee composed of Messrs. Geo. Langley, R. A. Wright, Edward Evans, and W. Waldron. The report of this committee has been widely published. On practically all major points it is complimentary to the United Livestock Growers method of doing business and recommends against the course of action which has been followed in the formation of the Alberta pool. The Saskatchewan committee, however, make some criticism of the method of control and also some unfavorable comparison with American livestock selling co-operatives. The directors feel that there is room for a difference of opinion on the points raised, but because of the distinctly favorable nature of the main portions of the report they have refrained from

entering into public controversy over these particulars.

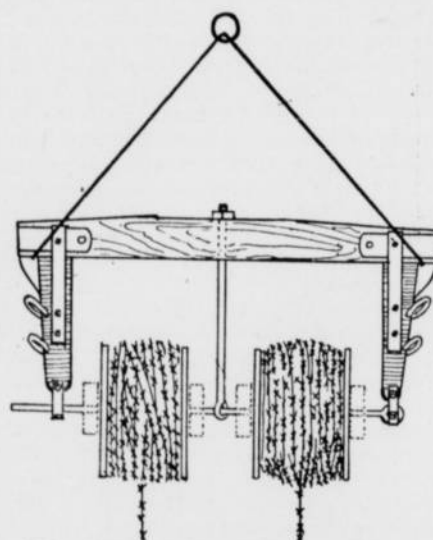
In conclusion the report makes a hopeful forecast as to the probable trend of cattle prices in the coming year.

Tips on Fencing

Fencing was quite a problem for us when we first decided to enclose all our land, but after the experience acquired in building about 30 miles, we can accomplish a fencing job in about half the time it used to take us. This winter we are building a post-hole auger to be driven with a Ford motor that we hope will further reduce the labor, but for the time being let us stick to the accomplishments of the past.

In fencing we used two kinds of uprights, some tamarac posts and some willow pickets. The latter are much cheaper and the larger ones seem to last better than the so-called tamarac. We find that we can get from 50 to 75 per cent. more use out of either kind of posts if we take them up and sink the reverse end just before they rot off. One of our worst problems used to be to make holes when the prairie was dry, as we often build fences when it is too dry to work on the land.

Our practice is to drive green willow pickets, but we first make a hole with a crowbar and fill it with water. After an hour or so we can drive the picket



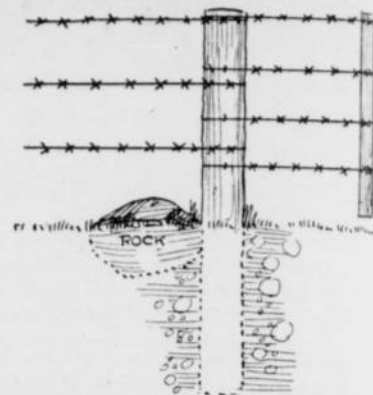
This drawing shows how an old wagon bolster can be used to roll out wire. This outfit is dragged on the ground behind a wagon. The dotted lines show something must be placed on each side of each spool to keep them from catching, a short piece of 3 x 6 with a hole bored in it works O.K. The rod that passes through the spools may be held to the bolster with wire if only a few spools are to be strung.

quite easily. We used to try to bore holes for the tamarac and found it almost impossible to get the auger into the hard dry soil. Finally the idea was conceived of digging a little hole with the spade and punching the crowbar down as deep as we expected to bore and filling with water. After two or three hours we found they bored very easily.

We have not found any easy way to dig holes in frozen ground yet, but in 1919, when some of the neighbors' crops were not threshed, we had considerable fencing to do after freeze-up. It was found that by sharpening a light crowbar like a wood chisel to dig with, and tamping the loose dirt in the auger with a stick, so as to get it out of the hole, a man could dig two or three holes per hour if the ground was not too wet. Some augers will bore a hole in less than half the time others require. If there are many holes to bore it will pay to get a good auger.

Wire Stringing

Stringing wire was slow at first, but we found rolling the spools on the ground behind a wagon strung all the wires at once as fast as a slow team would walk with very little trouble. A glance at the drawing will show how an old wagon bolster may be used to roll the spools along the ground. The bar in the centre is necessary to keep the spools from interfering with each other. If three or four wires are used on the fence, use two old bolsters or something else answering the same purpose. We use tackle-block wire stretcher, with 30 or 40 feet of strong rope. In fencing a quarter-section



The gate post shown has been the most successful of any we have tried. We always put the line wires twice around the gate posts and corner posts to be sure we have plenty when replacing the posts. To hold the gate wires to the post we put a smooth wire around the post and twist a loop to hook the gate wires into. The gate should have pickets stapled and wired on every four or five feet. The rock that helps hold the post in place should weigh from two to four hundred pounds and be well dug in. The other cut shows how wires should be held in place with two long staples and a spike where the fence must be let down occasionally but not often enough to justify putting in a gate. Two staples should be placed as near the ground as possible to hold the wires down while driving over them.

stretch both ways from all four corners unless gates interfere. It is easier to change corner posts if all wires end at the corners.

The gate posts and corner posts must be very solid or the whole fence will be affected. We generally use very heavy posts, eight feet long. It is well to dig them in about four feet and sink a large rock just below the surface of the ground, touching the post on the side the tight wires would cause it to lean. We use no braces or guy wires. It is better to change the posts when they get old than to try to brace them up. It is often difficult to keep wire stapled to small willow pickets especially around gates, so we often take pieces of number 12 or 14 wire and wrap them around the post and the wire, and twist them tight. Two-inch staples are best for yards and lanes, also any place where stock are likely to be on both sides of a fence and fight through it. Lumber gates drift under with snow so we prefer net fences or wire gates.—James E. Moserip, Major, Sask.

Flooding an Engine

Q.—Does an auto engine take in gas when you turn the engine over by hand without pulling out the priming rod? If continuously turned over for some time will it take in too much gas and make it hard to start? Would like to have you explain this as fully as you can.—O. Otterson.

Answered by I. W. Dickerson.

Yes, the engine does take in gas when turned over by hand, even when the priming rod is not pulled out. The fuel mixture is pulled in by the suction from the moving pistons, but as these move by hand operation only a fraction of their speed when the engine is in operation, the suction on the carburetor is very slight, and so with the priming rod we close the air intake and put all the suction on the carburetor so as to pull enough fuel to make a firing mixture. If this is overdone, however, and too much fuel is drawn in the mixture becomes over-rich and will not fire and we say the engine is "flooded." When the cylinders are cold there is very little danger of flooding or getting too rich a mixture, since the fuel evaporates slowly and usually the engine will start when the proper amount has vaporized to make a firing mixture; but when the cylinders are hot and the fuel vaporizes instantly, it is very easy indeed to flood the engine. Hence, we should always try to start a hot engine at first without using the choker at all, as the chances are that an unexploded charge in one cylinder may give us enough explosion to start it off. If we find that it will not start without, we may choke or prime it very cautiously, just a little at a time and only for one revolution, then release the priming rod. Otherwise we are almost sure to flood the hot engine, and then must turn it over several times to work out the excess fuel through the exhaust.

With battery ignition and the spark turned on, there is hardly any possibility of flooding even a hot engine by

turning it over by hand or even with the starter, so long as the choker or primer is not used. When starting on magneto and not using choker or primer there might be some slight possibility of flooding by continuous cranking of a hot engine; but the danger is very remote, since the fuel mixture will be pumped out as fast as it is pumped in.

London Dairy Show

The inter-breed competition at the London, England, Dairy Show, held in the closing week of October, was a great triumph for the Ayrshire men. They won five out of the nine trophies, including the most important championships in competition that included 10 breeds of cattle.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association gold medal and the Barham Cup, for the cow gaining the highest number of points in the milking trials, went to the Ayrshire cow Millantæ Mayflower, owner, J. Johnstone. The reserve individual championship went to a Holstein, Felhampton Susie, owner, S. Pyman. The Bledisloe Trophy, for the best six all-round dairy cows, went to the Ayrshires; reserve to the Red Polls. The Shirley Cup, for the cow giving the greatest weight of milk, went to the champion Ayrshire cow. The remaining five cups for various standards of excellence were distributed one to each of the following breeds: Holsteins, Dairy Shorthorns, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Kerries.

Canadians Win at London

Canadians have reason to be proud of the showing made by dairy products from the Dominion at the recent London, England, Dairy Show. All the first prizes in the classes for colonial cheese and butter were won by Canadians. In addition to the first prizes, Canadians won all the first prizes for cheese, and the first three for salted butter.

In the salted butter class the awards were: 1, P. Burns Co., Calgary; 2, M. Jensen, buttermaker of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Carlyle, Sask.; 3, J. L. Burrows, Sutton West, Sask. The prizes for unsalted butter went to: 1, Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Regina, Sask.; 2, Queensland Farmers' Co-operative, Limited, Queensland, Australia; 3, Singleton Central Co-operative Dairy Co., New South Wales, Australia.

The first three cheese prizes all go to Ontario in order as follows: 1, W. C. Taylor, Burridge; 2, Garnet Bain, Lakeside; 3, H. E. Donnelly, Strathfordville.

To this record should be added that made by the Manitoba exhibits at Toronto Royal. At this show there were 250 lots of butter entered, and Manitoba won first in every one of the five classes. Two firsts were won by the Belmont Co-operative Creameries, and one each by the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Winnipeg; Manitoba Agricultural College; and the Shoal Lake Creamery.

The Escutcheon Theory

H. G. Robinson, an English dairy cattle judge, writing in the Agricultural Gazette, London, has the following to say with regard to the value of the escutcheon, or pattern made by the reverse stream of hair in the region of

the back of the udder, as a means of gauging the milking ability of dairy cattle:

"It was thought at one time, and, indeed, it still persists in some cases, that the escutcheon is a feature whereby milking merit could be gauged. This theory was popularized by a Frenchman of the name of Guenon, and at various times has been commended by breeders both in America and in this country. Thus, in English Guernsey Cattle Society's scale of points for cows, we read the following requirements: 'Escutcheon wide on thighs, high and broad, with thigh ovals.'

"Some five years ago, when I was at Reading, I was asked to investigate the merits of the escutcheon theory, and I made it my business to examine a large number of milk-recorded cattle. Obviously, if by noting the quality of the escutcheon in a dairy cow one gets some guide to her value results, then milk records have a rival, and, what is more, breeders would know which heifer to retain for the dairy herd even before the milking stage is reached.

"Unfortunately, careful observation has not substantiated the original theory. My own investigations led me to believe that the common impression possessed by breeders of a desirable escutcheon concerned itself with the Flandrine or Selvedge type. These two types in turn are the ones which usually accompany an udder attached high up at the back—the type which Westmorland farmers call—an udder hung from the tail-head. This, as the American investigations have shown, is an important factor. The two types of escutcheon mentioned are usually found to predominate in carefully-selected dairy herds. Thus my own figures indicate that in pedigree dairy Shorthorns, 78 per cent. are of the Flandrine type and 11 per cent. of the Selvedge type.

"Where the escutcheon theory breaks down, however, is that actual milk records show that no reliability can be attached to the theory. Even in beef breeds, with only enough milk for the needs of the calf, one finds very desirable escutcheons, and many good milkers judged by the theory would have been deemed failures.

"In the absence of milking ancestry I would attach infinitely more importance to the amount of skin possessed by heifers in the udder region than the escutcheon."

Blame the Cream Can

Sour, moldy and off-flavor cream can often be traced to the practice of carrying butter-milk in cream cans from the creamery to the home. Cream cans should be used only for the transportation of cream.

With the facilities available at the average creamery, it is a difficult task at best to clean and sterilize the cream cans properly. The process is much more difficult where the butter-milk is transported in the cans.

It is exceedingly hard to keep the butter-milk tank in such condition that the product does not sour or decompose, particularly in the flush of the summer season. Such butter-milk has a high bacterial and moldy content of

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Wm. Shepherd, Rathwell, Man., has made good use of lilacs in his home beautification scheme

many undesirable types which contaminate the cream so badly that one cannot expect to get a good product from the patron who fails to wash or sterilize his cans after they are emptied.

On many farms the cream can never receives the attention which it deserves. Many times the butter-milk is simply poured into the barrel in the hog pen and the can rinsed out in cold water. In this condition the can remains until it is stuck under the separator spout. This sort of thing goes on from day to day, so that one marvels that much of the cream is as good as it is.

Eliminate this practice of placing butter-milk in cream cans and creamery operators will be one more long step

Home-made Remedy Stops Cough Quickly

Finest Cough Medicine You Ever Used.
Family Supply Easily Made.
Saves About \$2.00.

You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough, is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap, but for prompt results it beats anything else you ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant, too—children like it—and it is pure and good.

Pour 2½ ounces of Pinex in a 16-oz. bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. Thus you make 16 ounces—a family supply—but costing no more than a small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is really nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying throat tickle, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, famous for its healing effect on the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Why not cross to the Old Country for a holiday, 'round Christmas-time or early in the New Year? By booking third cabin, the round trip will cost you only \$155.00.

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Import Good Horse

The Holland (Man.) Clydesdale Breeders' Association is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of a valuable breeding sire, by name, Perfect Blend, sired by Hiawatha Again. This horse was landed at Montreal from Glasgow, November 11, and is proceeding to his new berth. W. J. Lovie, M.P., who accompanied the horse from Montreal west was not in possession of full particulars regarding this horse's pedigree and origin, but is highly pleased with the selection made by the Scottish agent acting for the Holland association. He describes the newly acquired sire as a big, strong horse, that will be sure to increase the scale of the stock, already well-bred, in his district. Perfect Blend has won some recognition as a sire, although he is only six years old. One of his colts which was first at Lanark sold recently for £70.

Clydesdale men will remember the brilliant string of horses that have preceded Perfect Blend at Holland, all of them tracing to Baron's Pride. In order they have been Baron Romeo by Baron's Pride; Gay Spring by Refiner by Baron's Pride; Rubio by Royal Edward by Baron's Pride; Caliph by Baron's Pride; Revelanta's Choice by Revelanta by Baron's Pride. Perfect Blend, a Hiawatha-bred horse, represents the first outcross in this systematically practiced line-breeding.

Cleans Barley Well

A report from the Alberta Department of Agriculture states that the Stephen Grain Cleaning attachment, which is being recommended by the department, when used for barley, exceeded all expectations. One lot of O.A.C. 21 barley, which was badly infested with wild oats and small seeds, was so well separated that the Canada Malting Co. purchased it for seed for the production of superior malting barley.

Frosted Sweet Clover Seed

"Late cut sweet clover seed is damaged by freezing, but not to the extent which might be expected from the color of the seeds," states O. A. Stevens, seed specialist, North Dakota Agricultural College. "From a special study of this last year we found that the seeds which were nearly mature when frosted, 28 degrees, turned brown, but showed few dead seeds when tested. Seeds not so well matured were dark green, shrunken and largely dead," says Stevens.

One sample received this fall was fanned, so that the average weight of the seeds was about the same as in an ordinary cleaned sample. Only 37 per cent. of the seed by weight was fully mature yellow, and in this condition the test showed 20 per cent. of dead seed. When separated by hand, according to the seed specialist, the dark green seeds were much lighter weight and contained most of the dead seeds.

"If frosted seed is thoroughly re-cleaned to leave only the plump seeds, the germination should be fairly good. Such seed should not be confused with old seed, as that often has a considerable per cent. of brown seed which is dead. The brown frosted seed will not sell well on the general market, and should be used at home or sold locally to those who understand its value," concludes Stevens.

Sir R. H. Biffen, the noted English plant breeder, states that before the introduction of the varieties Yeoman and Yeoman II, "the English wheat crop was deteriorating materially in quality, and it was becoming problematical whether the greater part of it could be utilized by flour millers. In fact, English wheat was becoming difficult to market, except at prices comparing very unfavorably with imported wheats." The two Yeoman varieties are changing the whole situation. Both of them are crosses between Canadian Red Fife and an old English variety known as Browick.

Honey of Many Colors

Red honey sounds picturesque but hardly appetizing, except perhaps for the tables of Soviet Russia. Yet there is such a honey, made by wild bees in the jungles of South America. On the island of Madagascar a species of bee manufactures a peculiarly-scented green honey. In Europe a deep walnut-colored honey is gathered from the aphids of the sycamore tree. The famous heather honey of Scotland is golden yellow, and a rose-colored honey has been produced by artificial feeding.

Here in Canada our honey varies in color from white to very dark. As a general thing the flavor varies in the same way, and the lightest is the mildest flavor. For this reason the organized beekeepers of Ontario are grading their extracted honey in four classes, light, light amber, dark amber and dark. Since this is done for the protection of the consumer, the consumer should be familiar with these honey standards.

"Light" honey is derived chiefly from the clovers, alfalfa, apple, raspberry, basswood, Canada thistle and fireweed. The term "Clover Honey" is misleading. There is always a blending of these honeys, as the flowering season of these plants overlap each other.

"Amber" honey is derived chiefly from dandelion, goldenrod, buckwheat and wild flower blossoms. This class is subdivided. "Light Amber" is honey in which the flavor of the buckwheat blossom is not predominant. "Dark Amber" honey may contain up to approximately 25 per cent. of buckwheat honey. "Dark" honey is derived from buckwheat and the blossoms of fall flowers.

Roses Indoors or Out

The season of growing in Canada is so comparatively short, one feels inclined to put more vim on indoor plants and flowers. Of all the many various varieties of geraniums, begonias, ferns and sundry others, none repays a housewife more than a rose-bush with its succession of fragrant beautiful blossoms.

It is not everyone who attains success with indoor roses. Some bushes become infested with plant lice. Some have their foliage turn yellow and sere. Others bloom once then seem at a standstill, and others dwindle away to an apparently inevitable end. All these failures arise practically from the same cause—improper potting, and a lack of sunshine and moisture.

The best varieties for indoor cultivation are the Tea monthly rose and American Beauty, also the Premier.

A medium-sized, vigorous-looking, thick-branched bush is the best to purchase, preferably short and stocky.

A pail or nail-cask painted green, makes perhaps the most artistic flower-pot. The soil should be humus or leaf-mould, which can be obtained in any spot where there have been trees or shrubs. If in a treeless locality, earth from beneath a manure heap is equally rich in plant food constituents. With this mix about one-fifth part sand and a few handfuls of charcoal for the carbon so necessary, some bits of bone for phosphorus and rotted manure. Add to this about a teaspoon of sulphur. So much for the soil. Drainage plays perhaps a more important part in rose cultivation than anything else.

In the bottom of the cask, which should have a few openings, place some small stones or pieces of china, just enough to raise a perforated can off the base, now scatter loosely around this can your bones and soil mixture, and when about one-half full take your rose-bush, press firmly into place, dampen well, then fill up pot to within four inches from top. Now that the rose is potted, set out of light for about a week, then place in an east or south window not shaded by veranda or vines, water well, for roses require a great deal of moisture, and you will be rewarded by having a succession of the most beautiful bloom Mother Earth produces.

Last season, a rose-bush which commenced blooming early in the summer had about two dozen roses, some of which measured four-and-a-half and five inches in diameter, while their fragrance and luxuriance were unsurpassed.

Roses are the emblem of reserve and faithfulness.—M. W. T. G.

Keep Mice from Harness

In your issue of November 11 I saw the question asked and answered how to stop mice from gnawing harness. If there is plenty of salt put in likely places about the barn, mice will not eat the harness as they are trying to get salt when they gnaw leather.—Geo. Sweet, Ponoka, Alta.

Will Write Canadian Volume

Prof. W. P. M. Kennedy, of the University of Toronto, has been appointed editor of the Canadian volume in the new eight-volume history of the British Empire being brought out under the aegis of Cambridge University, according to The Canadian Bookman. This will be a 1,000-page book, the fourth in the set. It is hoped that the Canadian volume will be ready for the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation in 1927.



Pig club winners, guests of the Canadian National Railway

Back row, left to right—Clifford Lynn and James Wyllie, Vegreville, Alberta; Allan Lusch and David Fulker, Wiseton, Sask. Front row, left to right—Pearl Hodgson, Decker, Man.; W. E. Watson, Agricultural Agent, C.N.R.; and Dan M. Johnson, Manager, C.N.R. Colonization and Development Department; Ruby Finkbeiner, Decker, Man.

The younger members of the group were the winners in the swine judging competitions held in their respective provinces. They are now at the Toronto Royal, as guests of the C.N.R., and will meet the winners of similar competitions in the East. The Vegreville boys who won the national judging contest in 1924.

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Vita Gland Tablets Are Guaranteed to Make Hens Lay Within Three Days

Hens have glands just as human beings have, and they also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new Vita-Gland tablets, crushed into hens' drinking water turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG-producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen.

Try This Liberal Offer

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks without fuss or bother, or drugs, or expensive feeds, can be had. Just drop these VITA-GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets, that you will be amazed at results, that they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests sell him one box, and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1031 Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.

Tuberculosis in Hens

Prof. M. C. Herner tells how to recognize and combat the white plague when it gains entrance to the hen house

TUBERCULOSIS is one of the most prevalent poultry diseases in farm flocks. The losses are probably heavier from this disease than from any other single one. Unlike many other diseases tuberculosis takes off only a bird or two at a time and the loss does not seem so serious coming this way. By the end of the year, however, these losses will figure up pretty heavily, and on most farms they amount to a good many more than one has any idea of. It is this irregularity and apparent unimportance of these individual losses that account for the indifference towards the disease on many farms, for one scarcely realizes what the possible total will be at the end of the year.

Then, too, the disease is of such a nature that a bird may ail one day and the next show some signs of improvement again, and if it dies in the end the loss is not taken seriously. If the disease should take off four or five at a time it would seem a great deal more serious and greater pains would be taken to prevent it and also to stamp it out.

As to the nature and symptoms of the disease, the first symptoms show in apparent weakness, inactivity, dullness, "moping about," and diarrhoea. The afflicted bird generally loses flesh rapidly, and probably in most cases is quite thin and emaciated before taking the disease. In many cases the disease may be of such a virulent type that the bird, although dying of it, may die off so quickly that it is still in quite good flesh.

Some Unfailing Signs

A post mortem examination shows the liver covered with small whitish or yellowish white spots, varying from a mere speck to a lump half an inch or more thick. These lumps can be picked right out of the liver in many cases and are raised above the portion of the liver surrounding them. In many cases the liver is enlarged to half again its normal size. Usually the spleen is affected too and covered with these spots or tubercles. Often the intestines and the ovaries of the females have these lumps or tubercles literally covering the entire organ.

In cutting open these lumps it will be noticed that they seem to be composed of a gritty substance and contain none, or but very little, pus or matter. A bird may linger on for weeks or it may die in a few days, depending on the virulence of the disease and the stamina or vigor of the affected bird. If it does linger on it generally wastes down to almost nothing but skin, feathers and bone.

Special Classes of Victims

The disease generally shows itself more in the summer, fall and early winter months than any other time of year. This may be accounted for very largely to the birds being lowest in vitality at that time of year. It is very seldom that the disease in its common form is found in spring chickens. They seldom are attacked until they are a year old or over. Hens that have hatched chicks or been broody a long time and become emaciated and lousy are the ones most commonly affected. Hens kept in dark houses where there is filth and dropping accumulation are more frequently attacked when in this weakened condition than hens kept under cleanly conditions.

We cannot over-emphasize the need

of light and fresh air in the poultry house as a means for preventing this disease and also the importance of the general care of the flock as to feeding and handling. Filth and dirt, no matter where they are, always promote disease, and this is especially the case when the house is dark. Hens compelled to drink dirty water in dirty dishes, troughs or pans, or out of mud puddles in the barnyard, will often pick up the disease. Since this is a disease of the liver the germs are voided with the droppings and spread about the yards by the affected bird. One such bird may spread havoc in a short time, especially when surrounding conditions are none too clean as they are.

We have had opportunity to see a great many flocks which had tuberculosis among them and this summary of conditions is not exaggerated. We would further claim that in the great majority of cases this disease could be stamped out and prevented were ordinary precautions taken, and we believe it is entirely up to the owner of the flock to follow out these measures.

Since there is no cure it is altogether a case of prevention. Here again the easiest and quickest way to control is to handle the flock as a whole rather than subjecting each hen to individual control measures.

A.B.C. of Prevention

There are a few things we regard as absolutely essential in the control of this disease and things that are available and applicable under all farm conditions. These are, plenty of light, straw on the floor, and a dropping board. By plenty of light we mean that a poultry house should have at least one square foot of glass for every ten square feet of floor space. If an equal amount of cotton is used the house can also be ventilated properly, so this means a well lighted and a dry poultry house.

A dropping board or platform will prevent the accumulation of disease-laden droppings or ordinary droppings on the floor where all the hens run over them, carrying dirt and disease germs about on their feet and spreading them in a wholesale way. Even though droppings are not cleaned out as often as would seem necessary, still they are where they can do the least harm, anyway.

A good depth of clean straw on the floor of the house will go a long way in preventing and controlling tuberculosis. This helps to absorb the droppings and gives exercise, both of which contribute to the health of the flock. So much for prevention.


In the outbreak of this disease the first thing should be to kill off all diseased hens, which can easily be seen in any flock. Do not leave any dead hens lying about the premises, even though it is just over the fence. Bury deeply or burn all carcasses. Clean out the hen house thoroughly, removing a few inches of the old soiled earth, if an earth floor is used, then whitewash the house thoroughly. If a concrete floor is in the house, whitewash the floor as well as the walls, ceiling, roosts, nests, and so on.

A load or two of fresh sand, gravel, or earth should be put in if an earth floor is used, and even on a concrete floor it is good practice. Put in fresh, clean, dry straw. Then feed the flock a good dose of Epsom salts, say one pound to 100 hens. First dissolve in

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Tubercular Gizzard Tubercular Spleen Tubercular Liver
Showing the Tubercles, or Small White Lumps, as found on the Organs of a Tubercular Fowl

hot water, then mix in a bran mash or chop, and give this once a week for a month or so, then fix the windows to get in the light, and put in a dropping platform.

These are plain everyday instructions which will not fail to produce results. Doing this one day and neglecting to follow up with cleanliness in feed and care afterwards is just that much time and effort lost. Everlastingly keeping at it is what counts in the control and prevention of this disease.

HOW MANY SHEAVES ON THIS FIELD?

FASCINATING
PROFITABLE

113 Prizes
Absolutely
Free

TOTAL \$6,000.00
VALUE

INSTRUCTIVE
AMUSING



FIRST PRIZE

OVERLAND, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,285, f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Overland dealer. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$500 cash.

Urge the Children to Enter

As a brain developer there is nothing like a knotty problem. Parents should encourage their children to participate in this contest. There is no trick or chance involved. Every figure is in plain view. Any one who can add can solve this puzzle.

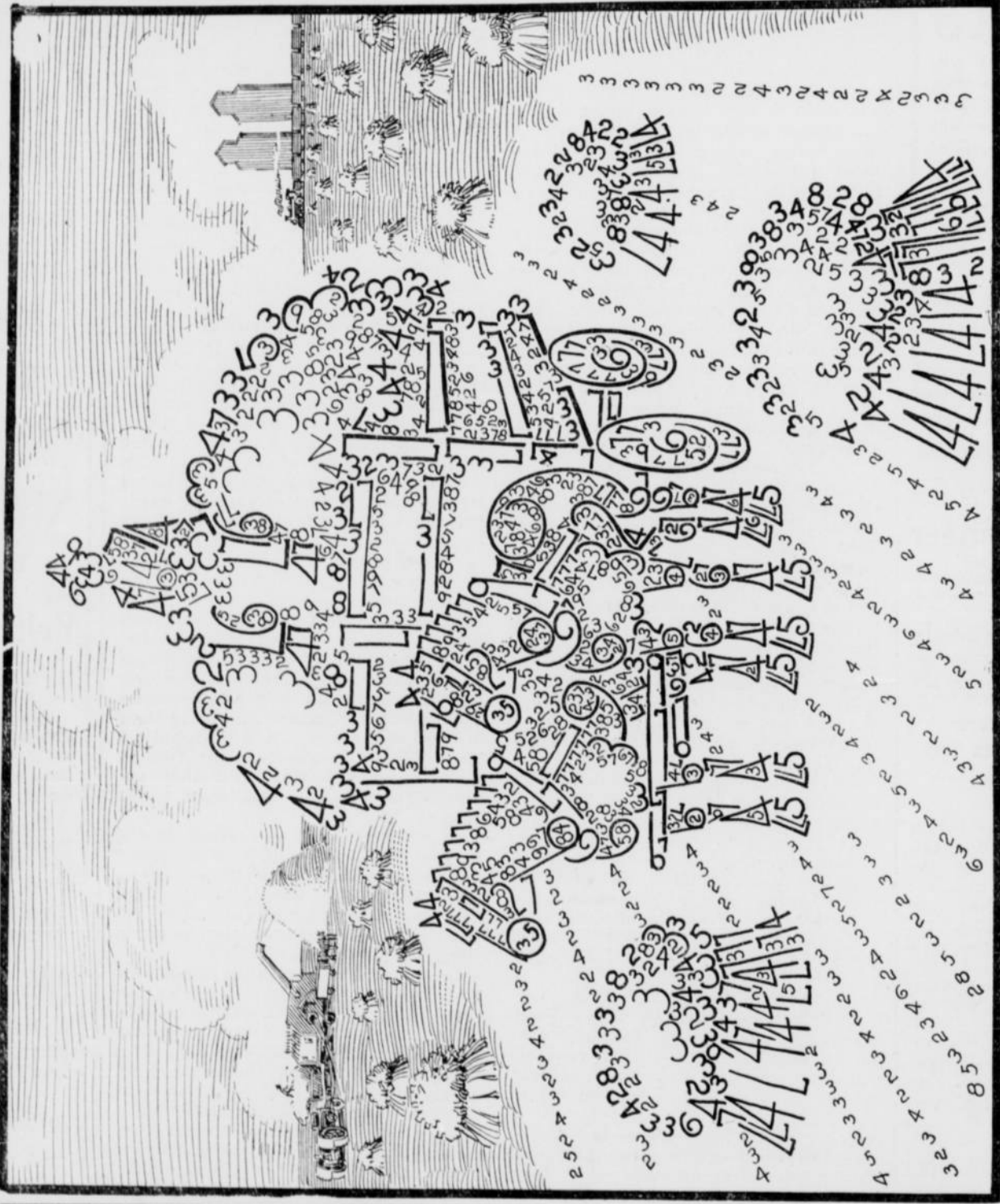
Start Counting Tonight!

Take a pencil and put down the numbers as you stroke them out, then add them up. We would suggest that you cut the chart into dozens of pieces, add the numbers on each piece, and total the result.



PREMIER BRACKEN

Who erased one or more figures from the chart



Every Reader has an Equal Chance

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when added together, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. Every figure is complete, and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions, but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks. Figures (with the exception of a figure one (1) between two 4's at the bottom of the stock in the lower right hand corner of the picture) range from 2 to 9, each standing alone, thus, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. There are no other ones, nor are there any ciphers in the chart. The tops of the sixes are curved, while the bottoms of the nines are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them together correctly is a task that requires both patience and skill. This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes were offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or nearest correct count. Those who display these qualifications to the best advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures in any part of the background, such as that part of the field and stocks not made with figures, the threshing outfit, strawpile, train, elevator and sky. No part of the back-ground is made with figures. There is no trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be plainly seen.

\$6,000.00 in Prizes

FIRST PRIZE



CHEVROLET, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,285, f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Chevrolet dealer. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$500 cash.

The Judges

While Hon. John Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar have each erased one or more figures from the chart so that no one knows the correct answer, the official judges appointed to decide the prize winners and examine all contest records are J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; R. S. Law, Secretary of the United Grain Growers Limited, and K. Drennan, Managing Director of John Scott and Company, Chartered Accountants. These men will be able to give all the time required by a contest of this kind, where anyone can enter by sending in their own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription.



HON. T. A. CERERAE

Who erased one or more figures from the chart

CONTEST RULES

1. CONTESTANTS—The contest is open to everyone in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with the following exceptions: and their immediate families or anyone connected with any of the above mentioned provinces.

erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently, no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were made by Premier Brackton and Hon. T. A. Orrer, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before some of the figures were erased. After the contest is over the Contest Department will be informed just what numbers were erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE
HAS A VALUE UP TO
\$2,085.00

1. Subscriptions will be accepted for anyone in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, except residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500—unless someone in the family owns or operates a farm. Every dollar sent in by contestants must represent a subscription secured from a friend or neighbor, or must be in payment for their own subscription. Either new or renewal subscriptions (your own or anyone else's) entitle contestants to the full benefits of this contest.

2. Additional puzzle charts, on a good grade of paper, may be obtained by writing to The Guide. They will be mailed to you free of charge.

3. Every figure in this picture is complete, and the drawing entirely free from tricks and illusions. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure, the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it. Put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter.

4. Fill out the remittance blank carefully, and send not less than \$1.00 (your own or some other person's) as an entrance fee to the contest and as a subscription at our regular rates (see coupon) to The Grain Growers' Guide. The greatest length of time for which any subscription will be accepted is nine years. Renewal subscriptions count the same as new, and will be extended from the present expiry date shown on the address label on your Guide.

5. Be sure the full amount of the subscription price is sent direct to The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Contestants are not entitled to any premium, nor can agents or postmasters deduct a commission.

6. You have the same chance of winning a prize by paying a \$1.00 subscription as you would have by paying a larger amount, but the amount of the first six prizes depends greatly upon the amount of subscription money you send in on the correct or nearest correct answer.

7. You can submit as many answers as you like providing each answer is accompanied by a cash subscription for one year or more, but if one of your answers is correct we wish to make it clear that the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the value of the prize won by the winning answer.

8. The contest is open to both old and new subscribers alike, anyone may help you in collecting subscriptions or solving the puzzle.

9. Don't send an answer unless you send a subscription (see Rule 5). Readers who give their subscription to some other contestant and later on want to send in their own answer themselves, may do so, providing they write on the coupon the name of the person they paid their subscription to, also the amount paid. No further payment is necessary.

10. All cheques, postal notes, bank, postal or Express money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

11. Not more than one person in any household can win more than one regular prize. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.

12. In case of a tie for any prize a second puzzle will be presented, which will be as practicable and as solvable as the first. Only those tied for any prize will be permitted to solve Puzzle No. 2. Should two or more persons be tied for any prize, that prize and as many prizes following as there are persons tied, will be reserved for them before any prizes will be awarded for less correct solutions.

13. The contest will close in January, but send in your solution as soon as possible, as there are special prizes for some early solution senders. For full details see "Special Prizes."

14. The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations for the protection of contestants or The Guide, to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors whom they consider undesirable, and to finally decide all questions which may arise. Competitors are assured of the same fair and impartial treatment that has marked Guide contests in the past.

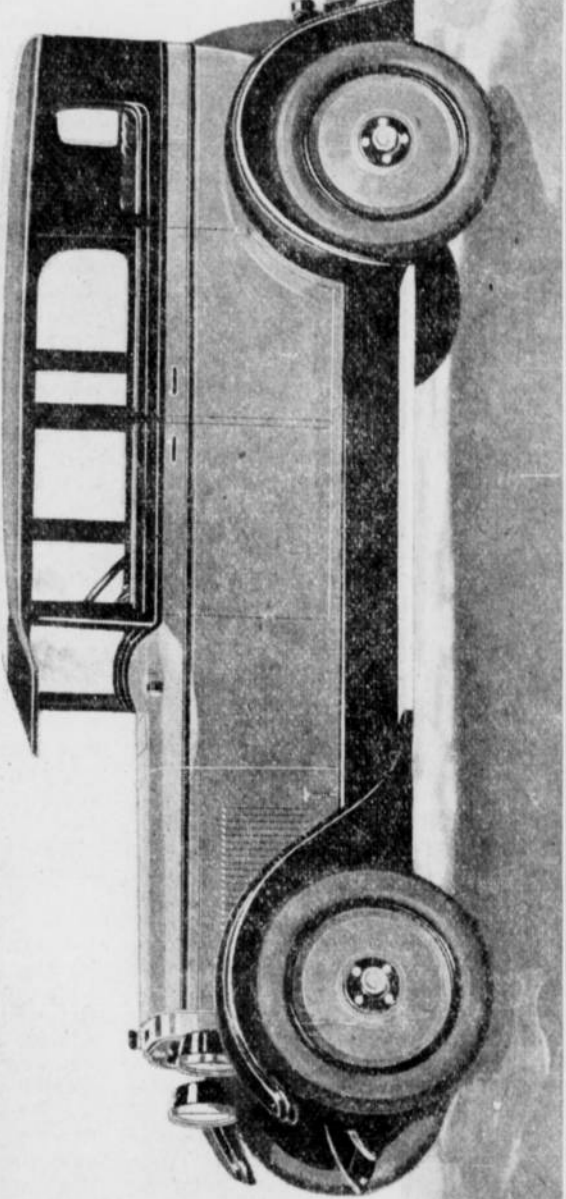
SECOND PRIZE



FORD Touring car, 1926 model, five passenger, value \$660 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car will be obtained from the Dominion Motor Car Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, where it may be seen at any time. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$375 cash.

erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently, no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were made by Premier Brackton and Hon. T. A. Orrer, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before some of the figures were erased. After the contest is over the Contest Department will be informed just what numbers were erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE
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This magnificent Nash-built, six-cylinder Ajax Sedan (\$1,585 f.o.b. Winnipeg), with four wheel brakes, full balloon tires, five disc wheels and Duco finish, is the **GRAND PRIZE**. This car will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Nash-Ajax agent or nearest railroad station. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$500 cash.

A 7-bearing crankshaft, a force-feed lubricating system, semi-elliptic front and rear springs, semi-floating rear axle, cowl lights, silken curtains, rear-view mirror, automatic windshield wiper, cowl ventilators, transmission lock and extra wheel mounted on rear are all part of standard equipment found on this new product of the Nash plant. The body is finished in a charming shade of deep grey green, trimmed with a gold stripe. The entire Nash factory has been newly remodelled, and the very latest mechanical facilities provided, so that the Nash standard of quality could be coupled with quantity production large enough to take care of the great demand which has been anticipated for this car. You will be proud of its performance and beauty.

Solution and Remittance Blank to be Sent in by Contestants
All Contestants must use this Blank when sending in solutions

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:

My answer to the problem is..... Sheaves in the Field. Please place the sum of \$..... to my credit, and if this is a winning answer send the prize to:

Name..... P.O..... Prov.....

New or renewal subscriptions as follows:	
Name	Amount
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If you have sent in any money or any previous answer to this puzzle give date..... and answer..... sent in.....

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IMPORTANT—BE SURE TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.
Address communications to THE CONTEST DEPARTMENT, Care of.....

The Grain Growers' Guide - **Winnipeg, Man.**

NOTE—If your subscription was sent in by another contestant you must put their name and address below.

1. Subscriptions will be accepted for anyone in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, except residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500—unless someone in the family owns or operates a farm. Every dollar sent in by contestants must represent a subscription secured from a friend or neighbor, or must be in payment for their own subscription. Either new or renewal subscriptions (your own or anyone else's) entitle contestants to the full benefits of this contest.

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FIRST PRIZE



STAR, four-door, 1926 model, five-passenger Sedan, value \$1,225, f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winners nearest Star dealer. See prize list for conditions governing winning of extra \$500 cash.

Special Prizes

To encourage contestants to send in their solution as soon as they have finished them, we have decided to give some special prizes amounting to \$100.

The one that has sent the first correct or nearest correct answer of the puzzle to the contest office on or before December 7, will receive a special prize of \$25.

The person sending in the second correct or nearest correct answer will receive a special prize of \$15.

The person sending in the third correct or nearest correct answer will receive a special prize of \$10.

The next 10 persons sending in the correct or nearest correct answers will receive a special prize of \$5.00 each.

The winning of a special prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes. However, winners of special prizes will not be announced until contest closes, because judges cannot give us the correct answer until that time.

First Prize—Choice of Chevrolet, Overland or Star, four-cylinder Sedan, plus 50 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10, thus making the total value \$1,100. This prize will be given if the contestant cannot send in a \$5.00 subscription, but sends in at least one five-year subscription to The Guide for \$3.00.

First Prize—\$600 cash, plus 50 times the amount of money sent in up to \$10, thus making the total value \$1,100. This prize will be awarded if the contestant can only send in a \$1.00 subscription or a number of one or \$2.00 subscriptions.

Second Prize—Total value \$1,010
\$660 Ford Touring Car, plus 35 times the amount of cash sent in up to \$10.

Third Prize—Total value \$500
\$300 cash, plus 20 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

Fourth Prize—Total value \$400
\$250 cash, plus 15 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

Fifth Prize—Total value \$250
\$150 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

Sixth Prize—Total value \$150
\$100 cash, plus 5 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

Seventh Prize—\$75.
Eighth Prize—\$60.
Ninth Prize—\$55.

Tenth to Fourteenth Prizes—Five cash prizes of \$50 each.

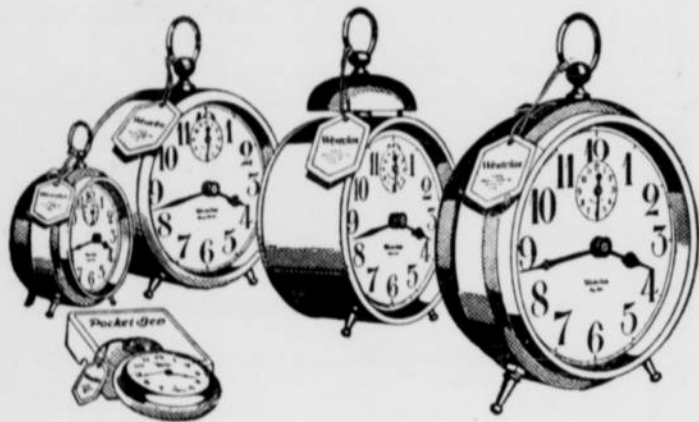
Fifteenth to Twentieth Prizes—Eleven cash prizes of \$25 each.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened So Far

On the long ocean trip to his new post, Charles Edward Stuart, an apprentice clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co. unwittingly captures the heart of Marie Rose Cameron, half-breed daughter of a powerful company official. Stuart is dismayed at the discovery and welcomes the appointment at Fort Garry, which takes him a long way from the home of "Old Murder" Cameron and his daughter. He tries to sink the recollection of the half-breed girl in hard work and the simple festivities that a frontier settlement affords. At New Year, Marie Rose makes the dangerous overland trip to Fort Garry to get another glimpse of young Stuart, but he, in the meantime, has fallen in love with Flora Carmichael. He works indefatigably because of a promise of promotion which has been given him verbally by Chief Factor MacNeill, but MacNeill repudiates the promise when promotions are handed round. Charles charges MacNeill with deception, and the Chief Factor banishes him to Fort Hearne, the most desolate post in the service. At Norway House, Marie Rose's father offers to revoke the sentence to Fort Hearne, and promises Charles promotion on condition that he marry Marie Rose, but the young man refuses determinedly. The old man's anger makes it plain to him that his future with the company is blighted beyond recovery.

CHAPTER XIX

Out of the Fowler's Snare

AS soon as the daring young rebel had slammed the door in his face, Chief Factor Cameron tramped out of his office. His rage sought a victim and it turned upon the girl who had been the cause of his humiliation.

He found his daughter on a back porch of their dwelling that overlooked the garden. She was sitting on the floor in her buckskin skirt and leggings, her fishing-tackle scattered about her, her gun across her knees—sitting dreaming and waiting for her father. She trembled when she heard his footsteps, but not with fear. She knew that the Young Chevalier had arrived, had spied him that morning from behind the spruces as he leaped from the boat. And now she was waiting. She was not unaware of her worth as her father's daughter, her eyes were shining with hope.

The sight of her seated on the ground in her Indian dress, the great contrast to what she should have been after all he had spent on her education, roused her father's anger to greater heat.

"Get up from there!" he commanded roughly. Her frightened obedience angered him still more. "Do you know what has come of your fishing and hunting and acting like a degraded half-breed?" he roared, kicking her fishing rod into a corner. Marie Rose gave him one terrified glance, and then stood before him, her sleek head bent, waiting for the blow to fall.

"This poverty-stricken apprentice clerk whom you have placed above the best men of the Service! What does he think of you? You are as the dirt beneath his feet. He won't look at you—no, not even to save himself from being sent down the Mackenzie for four years!"

Marie Rose turned a strange pale yellow, and her eyes gleamed, but she said nothing. Even when her father burst into raging profanity, and vowed that she should be shipped that very week to Fort Saskatchewan, she made no sound. Abuse came pouring upon her in torrents, but she moved only once. In his rage Cameron disclosed how he intended to punish the criminal. He would not send him north with the brigade—that was too easy. A trip in a canoe with one guide a month later might cool the haughty spirit of his Royal Highness.

It was then that Marie Rose moved. She made no sound, but she raised her head like a young fawn scenting danger, and a deep color mounted to her pale cheek.

When her terrifying parent had tramped away she still stood motionless, staring straight before her as if she saw some tragic thing in the bright garden that stretched down to the lake.

A door behind her opened softly and a half-breed woman, in a buckskin skirt and bright head shawl, came stealthily through. Her broad brown face and soft eyes held a wealth of love and pity.

"Marie Rose," she whispered brokenly, speaking in her native Cree-French, "my poor little Marie Rose!"

She put her brown hand on the girl's shoulder, but her daughter turned away as though she neither saw nor heard. She moved slowly down the garden path towards the lake. She did not run lightly as usual, but crept away into the willows like a wounded animal striving to hide its mortal hurt.

Later in the afternoon, when Johnny McBain came running up to his room for news, Charles had little to give, being careful to guard the name of Marie Rose.

"Cameron's joined hands with MacNeill, so there's no hope of my sentence being commuted!" he concluded briefly.

"With MacNeill!" raged Johnny. "Why, they love each other like two old wild-cats. How do you account for that?"

"I wouldn't attempt to account for anything either of them does," said Charles, moodily. "But you look out for yourself, Johnny, old boy. Cameron's got you on his proscribed list."

"Me?" Johnny gasped in righteous indignation. "Old Murder? What have I done?"

"The sin seems to be one of omission." And, guarding carefully his secret, he gave the hint that the Chief dropped, that Johnny, too, might find himself on the road to Mackenzie River.

Johnny McBain hurried back to his neglected work, his theory regarding the wisdom of avoiding labor rudely shaken. But he had not been gone long before Charles heard him leaping up the stairs again, and he burst into the little room, his eyes wide and round with joy.

"The old Bear's turning human, I do believe," he shouted, hammering Charles upon the back. "Williams says you're to go to the chief accountant's office with me. You're to be there for the next month, anyway. We'll be here together, Old Chevalier. Something's happened. Old Murder just couldn't agree with MacNeill. It's fair impossible, man."

Charles went into the chief accountant's office, his mind in a bewildered turmoil. He could not believe that Cameron had forgiven him. Was it possible that Marie Rose had interceded for him? In any case his position was intolerable.

Evening came without any solution of the puzzle. Johnny McBain was making him resplendent for a dance; but Charles was not in a festive mood, and he wandered down to the water's edge to see what Louis and Pierre were doing. The Athabasca Brigade, with whom he expected to sail tomorrow, were being given their usual send-off. They had swept all the shavings and litter out of the boat-builder's house, and already all the boys and girls in the place were gathering for the dance. The enclosure rang with laughter, mingled with the scraping of tuning fiddles.

The long northern twilight still lingered over the colored mirror of the lake and the purpling woods stood reflecting in the glassy surface. A fleet of birch bark canoes with Indians coming eagerly to view the carnival, slipped silently across the shining golden floor—shadows in a world of shadows.

A tall figure came swinging up from the lake, and Chief Trader MacDonald paused to speak.

"I had hoped to have your company tomorrow, Mr. Stuart," he said, "but Mr. Williams tells me you are to remain at Norway House."

"I sail under sealed orders, Mr. MacDonald," Charles answered, "but I have a suspicion that I must sail—somewhere."

"I wish I could take you on to help me for a time at Athabasca House. We have excellent reports of your work in Fort Garry."

"Thank you. I imagine, though, that Athabasca House is not far enough away for me."

The elder man heard the note of bitterness in the younger's voice. His own experience in the service had not

hardened him. Instead it had given him a deep sympathy with all who smarted under injustice.

"Come for a little walk along the shore," he invited.

Charles fell into his slow stride and the two strolled along the broad board walk that followed the line of the shore. And, before he knew it, Charles was telling him something of the injustice done him. He made no mention of his encounter with Cameron—that would involve Marie Rose; but he left nothing of what MacNeill had done untold.

"I don't understand why you are not coming with me unless your sentence has been commuted," Macdonald said when it was told. "We are the last brigade going north this season."

Charles merely shrugged. He could not explain that to remain was almost worse than to go.

MacDonald walked along, his hands locked behind him, his keen eyes on the shining waters of the lake. Yes, there were injustices in the service, he said at last; there were bound to be, where the men raised to high positions were not all just themselves. But a man must not let the iron enter his soul. Youth was hot and always in a hurry, and it was hard to see that almost always the longest way around was the shortest way home. Had he ever tried the Grand Traverse, on the Prairie? In the winter, if you took the Grand Traverse on Great Slave Lake, you could run across from Fort Hearne to Fort Thompson in about twenty-four hours. But you must be assured of a clear day and an uninterrupted run. It was not the safe, sure way. To follow the shore meant a slow trip of more than a week, but you had good places to make camp in the woods, with shelter and fuel; and it was better for your dogs and had no dangers attending. And so it was in life. Men all wanted to go by the Grand Traverse, straight to whatever goal their ambition or heart's desire had fixed; but life generally sent them around the long way. And it was unwise to quarrel with life.

"It's a great service, this Hudson's Bay Company," he ended up. "It's a man's work, and if a man doesn't fret over all the little bays and indents he must enter, and the capes he must round, he will reach camp in good time."

A servant hurried down the walk, calling for MacDonald, and Charles strolled on alone to the end of the plank walk, and along the path that led by the water-side. The dancers were hard at work in the boat-house; the shouts and laughter and the penetrating lilt of the fiddles floated out over the amber lake and followed him down the darkening shore. From the dense woods across the little bay arose the laughter of loons, answered by the merriment from the dance hall. He paused beside a low clump of cedar that grew close to the water. He was on the edge of the forest now, and the sweet, clean smell of balsam and spruce, mingled with the fragrance of the lake, floated around him. The forest was wrapped in soft dusk, but the water still glowed with the remembrance of the sunset glory. He leaned against the fragrant boughs and felt the peace of the summer night enter his storm-tossed soul.

"M'sieu Chevalier!" Out of the shadows of the willows that overhung the water came two soft, whispered words.

Charles stood rigid. Had he been dreaming that someone called him? He stepped forward softly, and peered into the shadows. For the first time he noticed a canoe right beside him, drawn up against a floating log, and almost covered by the overhanging shrubs. A figure was kneeling in it. He caught the outline of a dainty head against the colored water.

"Marie Rose!" he cried out in astonishment. He could see her face now; it was white, and her eyes shone. He took a swift step nearer, and she touched the log of driftwood with her paddle and pushed herself out.

"Hush! You must not speak; he hear you!" She leaned forward and whispered tremblingly. "You go! Go tomorrow. Go wit' Chief Trader Macdonald! Don't stop!"

"Marie Rose," he whispered. "Why? What is it? What's the matter?"

"You go wit' Chief Trader Macdonald," she repeated, her eyes glowing. "My fader, he send you next mont'—in leetle canoe—wit' one guide." The words came from her in sobbing breaths: "You freeze. You be los'. You go tomorrow wit' Chief Trader Macdonald. Don't let him stop you!"

She dipped her paddle, and Charles sprang out upon the log, holding on to the willows.

"Marie Rose," he whispered, "wait! Let me speak to you!"

But the canoe had slipped out from the shadows and was gliding across the bay, leaving a long golden trail behind it.

"Oh, Marie Rose! Little Marie Rose!" he whispered with a choking sob. He stood straining his eyes after her, till she became one with the shadows of the other shore. He went stumbling slowly back to the fort and walked up and down in the darkness until he saw MacDonald's tall figure cross the bars of light that streamed from the boathouse where the fiddling and the dancing of the Red River Jig had reached a furious height. He had been down for a last look at his boats to see that everything was in readiness for the morrow. It was impossible for Charles to tell part of his story without telling all. He stammered out his tale of the day's encounter with the Chief, and the night's revelation of his ruthlessness.

MacDonald made no comment; he merely nodded his head. "You must go with me tomorrow," he declared. "He can't prevent your leaving. Your orders came from Fort Garry. Say nothing about it; I shall see to your outfit. And now, good-night." He smiled, and held out his hand. "And hurrah for the Northland!"

Charles went slowly up the bare echoing stairway to the room he was to share with Johnny McBain.

Johnny was still down at the dance in the boat-house and did not return until the last trip-man had gone whooping to his cabin. But long after his friend was snoring Charles lay awake, staring at the pale square of light made by the bare window. His heart was sick over his own cruelty. Marie Rose had looked so like a little, hurt child. She had done him this great and noble service, and he had let her go without even a word of thanks.

His chivalrous young heart cried out that he must not leave her thus. A fierce thirst for revenge added its power to the temptation. He would stay and marry her and defy MacNeill and render Cameron powerless against him.

And then one of his mother's guardian angels came and stood by his side, radiant, strong, alluring—the girl of the Red River with her steady blue eyes and her lilting song. And he knew that whatever calamity came upon him he must be true to that vision. And he fell asleep and dreamed of Brignal Banks.

CHAPTER XX

The Lady of Athabasca Lake

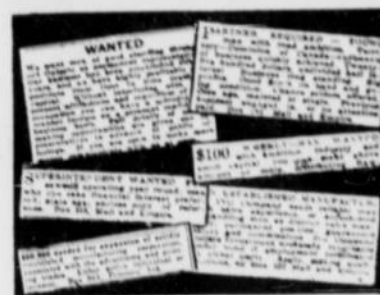
Seated one day in the stern sheets of an Athabasca Brigade boat, his face plastered with grease and charcoal as a protection against mosquitos and "bull-dog" flies, Charles looked upon his school days in St. Andrew's and thought how thrilled he would have been could he have guessed that one day he would go speeding up the great flood of the Saskatchewan River, with a fleet of twelve long boats, towards a far trading post in the Mackenzie River District. It would have seemed to him that he had reached the land of all romance; and now he was really going, very much against his will, and was leaving all romance far behind on the banks of the Red River.

But in spite of indignation and regrets he could not but enjoy the journey. He had been shut up in office and store so long that the free out-door life was like a release from prison.

MacDonald was the best companion he had met in Rupert's Land. He always had a book in his pocket, and gave them something from Scott or Carlyle, or more often Shakespeare, as they lay around the fires and smoked after the day's journey.

Two other Company officers, returning to their posts in the North, and Father La Rone, the priest who had

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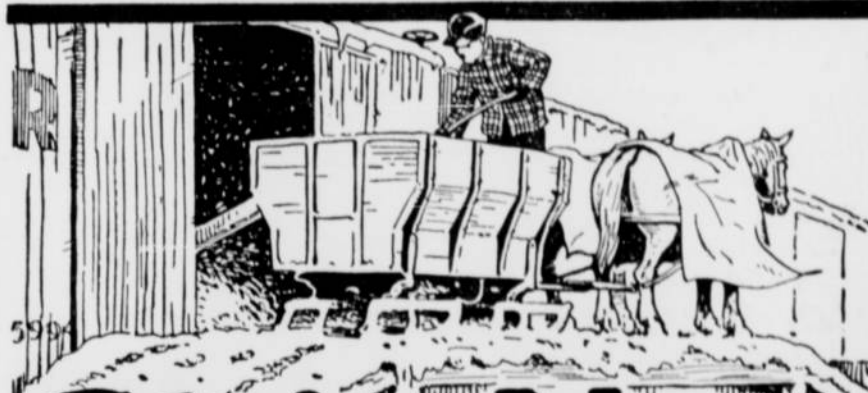
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made the table at Norway House so gay, made up the party. Father La Rone and Charles became fast friends over the care of a pair of images the priest was taking to his mission chapel on Lake Athabasca; one of the Virgin and Child, the other of St. Joseph. The priest was fearful lest they be injured by careless handling, so the heretic undertook them as his special charge on the portages.

The five men had many happy hours together, as they smoked their pipes beside the camp-fire, but in the daytime Charles was always out on the tracking line with the men. In spite of the fact that his face was black, his hair showed the same golden waves that had given him his Indian name, and "Waby-stig-wan" he became once more to the brigade. Whenever there was an unusually bad portage, or the towing line caught in the underbrush, or a boat refused to move off a sandbar, the men shouted for Waby-stig-wan, and victory was certain.

And there were many times when his help was needed. It was an incredibly toilsome journey. From the moment they entered the mouth of the Saskatchewan and the Grand Rapids roared at them to turn back, to the climb over the Long Portage, the journey was one long desperate struggle. But through it all the boatmen were the same laughing, joking, toiling, hungry crew as the gay lads with whom Charles had come up from York Factory. Every day he marvelled at them as they toiled cheerfully, week after week, wading waist-deep in twisting channels where the boats had to be coaxed along; running with tremendous loads, boats and all, over rock and sand and slippery mud; straining at the oars when both wind and current were contrary; hauling on the line against the rapids till hands were blistered and backs breaking; staggering over rocks where a false step would mean instant death, till moccasins were in rags and feet bleeding; rowing, poling, tracking, warping, the gallant voyageurs struggled on through stupendous days, and at night swaggered into camp, sweating and heaving like over-worked horses, to laugh and frolic over a monstrous supper, and gambol like children around the fire before they rolled into their blankets.

They were racing with the flying summer, a summer that sped faster the farther north they went; yet when the Sabbath came the brigade camped for the day on the banks of the river. Chief Trader MacDonald was one of the rare officers of the Company who insisted that his men have one day's rest in seven, no matter how great the haste. He was always rewarded for his consideration, for well their rivals knew that "Les Rabisce," as the Athabasca men were nicknamed, would overtake and pass any brigade that sailed the rivers of Rupert's Land who dared to row ahead of them while they took their Sabbath rest.

The first Sunday of the trip they camped on the banks of the river where the Saskatchewan widened out into a small lake. In the middle of the silent sunny afternoon, as they lay about on the grass, there arose a great clamor down the river, and round the bend there swept into view the Saskatchewan Brigade. They had left Norway House a day behind the Athabasca men, and were speeding far westward to Edinburgh House, a post near the Rocky Mountains. They came whooping back under sail and oar, and jeered and scoffed and roared abuse at "Les Rabisce" until the bluffs along the shore rang with their derisive contempt. And "Les Rabisce" stood up on the bank and yelled back insult for insult, in French and Cree, and English and Gaelic, with loud and profane promises of passing the enemy at an early date.

The next morning old L'Esperance, the guide, was shouting "Leve! Leve!" long before the stars had begun to pale above the poplar bluffs. By Monday night, refreshed by their rest, "Les Rabisce" were far on their way; by Tuesday they could hear the yelling of their rivals ahead; and by Wednesday the measured beat of their fiercely swung oars was gaining yard by yard on the Westerners. When the time for the noonday meal arrived the Athabasca men, refusing to land, snatched some pemmican and dried meat without stop-

ping; and as the Westerners drank their hot tea and ate their steaming "rouchou" on the heights above, the Athabasca Brigade went roaring past with Waby-stig-wan standing up in the stern sheets of the last boat, waving his cap and yelling like a drunken Indian!

Amid the laughter and shouting of the winners Charles looked back at the men on the shore and caught sight of a girl's figure standing out on a rock down near the water. She was waving a bright shawl and continued to wave until the brigade disappeared. There was something vaguely familiar in the outline. Then they came to a bad rapid and he was out and up on the towing line and forgot all about her.

Soon they left the Saskatchewan and followed a chain of lakes and rivers northwest towards the Great Portage. The prairies disappeared, the forest trees grew larger and denser; at last they closed around them and their course became a narrow lane winding between towering walls of green.

It was impossible for Charles not to enjoy every day of the journey, even while he smarted under the injustice of his exile. He was following in the footsteps of Mackenzie and Franklin, and could not but feel the thrill of it. Mackenzie had mentioned this very river in his journal, he reflected, one evening as he lay full length before the fire smoking his pipe and listening to the soft sounds of the rapids far below.

The giant forest closed in around them fragrant and silent. Over in an open grassy space Father La Rone, with the voyageurs kneeling in a circle around him, led their evening prayers. The deep, low chant of their litany mingled with the song of the rapids:

"Pray for us. Pray for us."

Charles drew a deep breath of the spicy air.

"It's not nearly so bad as you hoped, old MacNeill," he said softly, across the miles of forest and plain. If he had only had that ride. . . . He rolled up in his blanket and slept on the ground and dreamed, as he so often did, that the stream rushing past him was the Red River and he was riding down to Brignal Banks.

Just two months from the day they left Norway House they reached Portage La Loche. It was well named the Long Portage in that land of portages. Twelve miles of forest and muskeg and eight hundred feet of hill lay between them and the river that would take them down to the Athabasca.

Portage La Loche was the place where the young knights of the oar and towing-line won their spurs. Not until a voyageur had been to the Long Portage and back could he take his place around the winter fire and spin yarns with the veterans. Neither could he stand up at horse-race or wedding and, pulling his cap on one side, strike an attitude, slap himself upon the breast and proclaim:

"Je suis un homme! Je suis un homme!"

To the Athabasca brigade it presented a greater task than to the regular Portage La Loche tripmen, for the boats had to be dragged on rollers over the twelve miles of rock and sand and hill as well as the hundred-pound "pieces." The men worked like horses, and when the incredible task was ended and they camped on the banks of the Clearwater River, L'Esperance took out a warped and battered fiddle and they danced the Red River Jig on the sands.

And next they were shooting down the Athabasca with its great banks of limestone towering above them like Gothic ruins, dripping oil and tar and stored with sulphur and coal, where far up beyond their sight there belched forth a flame of burning gas, a great candle lit on the altar of the eternal hills by unseen hands and burning through long ages.

"I've always promised myself that I'll stop here some day," MacDonald said, sitting with Charles in the stern sheets as they shot down the current, and looking up at the majestic heights with the longing eyes of the explorer, "but so far I've always been so hurried. Unfortunately the Company is not interested in anything but furs."

The journey was all joy now in spite of cold, wet days and chill nights. There was more tracking and very little portaging, but instead the mad,

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joyous rush down a rapid, the wild thrill of the moment in the smooth water at its brink, the breathless dash, the gasping, blinding leap through the drowning spray and the swift whirl away into calm water with the deafening roar growing faint and fainter—it was glorious!

They had passed many a post of the Company by the way and the trip-men had always made themselves smart before approaching any sort of settlement. But one morning they appeared at the oars dressed in their finest: new moccasins and gay garters, embroidered shirts and sashes tied in coquettish knots, hair oiled and curled and caps set at the very jauntiest angle. Even the Chief had caught the fever, and was handsomer than ever in his best deer-skin shirt and a new crimson L'Assomption belt.

Early in the afternoon the river widened out into a great marsh, alive with wild fowl that rose in storms before their noisy approach. They were in one of the many channels connecting the grey flood of the river with the sparkling blue of Athabasca Lake; in a few moments all sails shot up and they were speeding over the shining surface of the great northern sea, the Lake of the Marshes, every boat racing with every other and the crews yelling like madmen.

They had sped a few miles down the shore when Charles saw the Chief suddenly rise from his seat, a dark color mounting into his cheeks, his eyes shining. The boats swept round a wooded promontory into a little bay completely surrounded with islands; and there, high on the shore, rose the white stockade and buildings of Athabasca House. Towering above and behind it rose a shelving mass of red granite rock covered with a rich carpet of orange lichens and the white-washed fence and buildings of the fort stood out against the vivid coloring and the dark green of the woods. To one side rose the spire of a Protestant church and the cross of Father La Rone's mission. The red banner was flying high from its pole and the fort bell was clanging out a welcome that floated far out over the bay. The crews of the twelve boats gave a yell of joy and MacDonald's cap went up into the air. At the same moment the wind dropped from the sails and the men, leaping to the oars, swept up to the fort, foam flying from the bows, the air ringing with their cheers.

All the people of the little settlement were crowded along the shore; and a little apart from the rest, on a high, flat stone, stood the only white woman of the place: a tall, graceful figure in a blue gown, the sunlight striking her fair shining hair and making a halo of it. She held a baby in her arms, and a little boy clung to her skirt and stared through golden curls at the wonderful sight.

The boat had scarcely touched the sand when MacDonald reached the rock with a mighty spring, and Charles turned his back upon them quickly to fumble among his baggage, and found Father La Rone wiping the tears from his face with his sleeve and muttering a Te Deum.

Charles had not been half an hour in Athabasca House before he understood why Chief Factor MacDonald was different from the other men who had been many years in the service: he had had always in his background the dream of this home he would one day build in the wilderness. And now it was his, a glorified place, lit with the light of love and peace.

After the months of roughing it in the forest the first meal was a high function to the exiles. The dining-room of Athabasca House was not unlike that of Fort Garry, with its heavy dishes, bare table and home-made chairs, but over the table there hung an atmosphere of sweet orderliness and gentle refinement. Old Bonhomme, the half-breed cook, waited upon the table with a very grand air indeed, and the Lady of Athabasca Lake sat opposite her husband with her little son in a high chair at her side and turned the bare old room into a banquet hall.

There were two other clerks besides Charles; and Father La Rone made a fourth at the table besides the family. The Priest was seated at the Chief's

right hand, and Charles was next to the lady, and opposite the small boy who regarded the strange man shyly through his curls.

"Hector is not accustomed to meeting strangers," his mother said. "But we do love to have visitors, don't we, Sonny?"

"Ess," responded Hector. He looked steadily at Charles for a moment more and then gave judgment softly:

"Hecta like dat stwanga."

"Hector has pronounced upon you, Mr. Stuart!" cried MacDonald. "Henceforth you may consider yourself one of the family."

As Father La Rone's quarters were not ready for him he was invited to spend the night at the fort, and he and Charles were ushered into the guest room; such a room as Charles had not seen since he left St. Andrew's. It had pictures on the wall, a fur rug on the floor, and a real feather bed covered with a snowy counterpane.

Father La Rone stood regarding its billowing whiteness, scratching his shaggy head in perplexity. Carefully and almost reverently he moved one of the white pillows and turned down a small corner of the covers.

"De sheet!" he whispered in awe. He carefully replaced everything and turned away, shaking his head.

"You do as you please, my friend, but I sleep on de floor, me. Dat bed, she too—what you call?—celestial!"

"I'll do the same, me whatever," agreed Charles in the Red River vernacular.

So the Indian boy who served as a sort of bell-hop in this northern hostel, was despatched for the blankets, and they rolled themselves up and slept on the floor like true voyageurs, though Charles had an unconfessed desire to feel what a real bed with white sheets was like once more.

The day was spent in preparation for the next lap of the rebel's journey towards Siberia. MacDonald engaged a couple of Indians and a canoe to take him as far as Fort Thompson on Great Slave Lake, from which a boat would be going down the Mackenzie to the headquarters of the district. Coming up from the men's quarters, when all was settled, Charles heard sounds of fierce altercation in the region of the fort kitchen. Old Bonhomme, the cook, and Duncan, one of the Scottish half-breeds who had been in the brigade, were holding a high argument. Bonhomme had announced with awe that two heavenly images had appeared that morning by a miracle in the chapel. When Father La Rone went over for early mass there they were, fallen from heaven. Bonhomme's honest brown eyes were filled with horror at the heretic Duncan's unbelief.

"Hoh! Eemiges!" he scoffed, "Waby-stig-wan he carry hissef from Norway. A'm help him over Portage La Loche wit dem, me myself. De angels bring dem! Hoh!"

After supper the officers were all invited to Mrs. MacDonald's sitting room. The room was big and bare but was somehow made to look cosy and had the intangible atmosphere of home. There were some books on a built-in shelf in the inglenook. There were bearskins and Hudson's Bay blankets for rugs and hangings, a bright fire crackled on the hearth, and in the centre of it all, the lady sat in her arm-chair, the firelight and candlelight meeting in the soft halo of her hair, and lighting up her lovely girlish face. MacDonald lounged on a broad fur-covered couch watching her as her fingers busied themselves with sewing a little garment, and the three other men sat and watched her, too, and did her homage in their hearts also for making them a home in the wilderness. Outside the wind whipped the lake into a foaming fury and the rain hissed against the window pane, but inside the charmed circle of the firelight all was warmth and cheer.

Charles found himself alone with her for a few minutes during the evening. His heart was yearning to hear her speak of Flora. She looked up from her work and caught his earnest, longing gaze, and smiled encouragingly.

"I—I can't help staring at you," he ventured in a boyish apology. "We poor exiles hardly ever see anything like you in this country. And I—we heard so much about you down at Red

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 1 teaspoon Soda 1 pint Buttermilk 1 cup Mazola
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River. It was such a corking thing you did—coming all the way out here."

"It was only a fine adventure," she cried gleefully. "The hard part is often played by the women who have to wait long, lonely years at home. And I didn't come out alone, you know. My sister and her husband came with me, and little Flora Carmichael joined us at Toronto, in Canada. Did you meet Flora in Red River?"

At last it had come! Charles felt a lump rising in his throat to choke him. He blushed up above the white line that showed where his voyageur cap began.

"Yes—yes—that is I—I met her," he stammered.

"Oh, do tell me about her! I suppose she is a young woman now." It was impossible for the lady not to notice that her guest was more than interested in the subject. She was suddenly struck with an illuminating thought. Could it be possible that this was the young man, himself, who had filled up so much of a letter her husband had brought her the night before?

"Why," she cried, clapping her hands in girlish delight, "I do believe you must be the Young Chevalier!"

Charles was filled with a wild surmise. "How did you know?" he whispered.

"Oh I am not so far removed from the world after all, she laughed teasingly. "Come, tell me all about Flora! And Mrs. Murray, is she well?"

Charles drew his chair near her and found his tongue. Of course he did not try to describe Flora; Flora looking out from her beaver bonnet on Sunday morning; Flora in her blue silk gown, overflowed by a cascade of golden curls, sitting at the piano in the candlelight singing "Brigadeiro"; Flora on "Pelly Noir" riding along the King's Highway like a young princess; that was impossible for mortal tongue. But somehow the wise lady of the Athabasca Lake managed to discover that these were the pictures that danced before his sight night and day.

Without his knowing it she found out more about him in their half-hour by the fireside than her husband had in the intimacy of a two-months' voyage together. He even told about the ride they were to have taken on the afternoon he was banished, and she guessed a great deal more than he told.

And she listened with the sympathy his mother would have shown and the words she spoke were like balm to the lonely boy's heart.

She spoke, as her husband had, of the long way round that sometimes had to be taken, but to the true and the brave it had always led home. She glanced proudly into the hall where MacDonald was standing talking to his apprentice clerks. "My husband had to wait long years for the home he longed for. He had to travel hundreds of miles and explore many lakes and rivers as a sort of apprenticeship."

"But that was nothing when he knew you were waiting for him," said Charles, as he arose reluctantly to say goodnight.

She smiled. "Are you quite sure there isn't someone waiting for you?" she asked. "There always is for the man who is true to the best. Good-night, Monsieur Chevalier, rest well, and do try that nice feather bed; I am so proud of it."

He was away early the next morning with his two Indian guides in their birch-bark canoe. The whole household were down to the shore to wish him Godspeed. The last sight of the fort as he rounded an island showed him the Lady of the Lake standing by her husband's side high on the shore, waving her handkerchief. He saluted reverently. Perhaps he dimly guessed her high office. For here was another Angel stationed on guard at one of the places in his life where its bulwarks might not be strong; a radiant, lovely Angel, strong and immovable, holding the white shield of Home. For she, too, had been "given charge over him."

To be continued next week

Might as Well

Uncle Tobey was a hospitable soul. He wanted no guest in his house to be stinted. "Have some, have some," he invited cordially at the supper table, sending around the platter for the third time; "we're going to give it to the pigs anyway."



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The Countrywoman

The Mothers of Daughters

"I WOULD rather have a whole houseful of girls than one boy," a woman remarked to me recently. "Girls are far less trouble to manage, boys are so rough and noisy."

Well, I would like a chance to try my hand with a few of each kind, but as long as the good Lord has seen fit to give me a houseful of boys I will have to depend upon them to bring me daughters later on, and I hope that in the meanwhile I can be broad-minded enough so as not to become that sort of mother-in-law that plays such havoc with the lives of young married people. Speaking of girls, there are girls and girls. The mother who made the remark about rather having girls than boys found to her sorrow that girls might be quiet but they are not so easily handled.

One mother I know of, a very religious woman, raised her daughters most strictly. The village children were not fit to associate with her girls. Oh, no! They had to be sent to the village school but were commanded to stay by themselves and to hurry home after school was out. Picnics were taboo. To belong to a baseball team was utterly out of the question. Work on the farm there was in plenty, while the only recreation was the weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday night, to which mother took the girls, and the church on Sunday.

This mother prided herself that she was doing the proper thing by her girls. "They are such good girls," was her frequent remark. "I know they would not do one thing that I would not approve of." She would go to the city and stay for days at a time, leaving the girls to keep house and look after the smaller children, feeling secure that her teachings had been such that her girls could do no wrong.

Once the mother was out of sight, such a time as went on at home. The telephone rang incessantly, gay parties were staged, dancing and card playing, grievous sins in the mother's eyes, were indulged in. The father went to bed with the chickens, leaving the coast clear.

Was it any wonder that, raised according to this method, the girls left home just as soon as they could get away? The oldest girl took a position in the city where she lives her life as she wants to live it. Nothing is too wild for her. Being asked why she did not go home, she replied flippantly, "Well, they worked me to death when I was at home and they think I can tie on my apron and get to work the minute I go home now for a holiday."

The second girl, now less than 20 years of age, has three little children and a no-count husband, and a mother who will not recognize her daughter when she meets her.

The other two girls, while still at home, are simply biding their time, when they, too, will go to the city. The mother has lost all the respect she has had in the community by refusing to help and teach the second daughter, who went wrong.

You must give the young people some recreation and trust them to a certain extent, but it is totally wrong to leave young girls for days and weeks in the house without the mother or an older woman to look after them.

It was that mother's fault. Her daughters were allowed no social life, they were hampered, shut in and worked beyond their strength. The mother was a petty fault-finder. Nothing was ever done as it should be.

Work and no play drove the girls from her. Girls and boys cannot be wrapped in cotton wool and kept at home. They need contact with the world, especially in this day and age, and they need to mingle with their fellows and play games and have social intercourse such as will fill up their spare time and extra hours so there will be no thought of wild times.

How much better if that mother, instead of thinking none were good enough for her children to associate with, had invited the young people to her home and given them delightful times under her supervision. Girls appreciate a mother who chums with them and enjoys their good times.

Wouldn't you like to be the kind of mother that my mother was? No one ever came to our house to see me who did not say, "Where is your mother?" If a picnic was planned or a trip up the river or out by motor, it was always, "Oh, let's get Mrs. R. to come with us, she is so jolly, she is just like a girl herself." And she was a girl with the rest. Never too busy to lay aside her work and stop to help us plan a school party, to come to the kitchen and help us make a pan of fudge or to play our accompaniments when we danced or sang, for "I would rather have you girls here than in a dance hall some place," she would say. As a result, when anything went wrong I went to my mother with my troubles. She always understood and advised me the best she could and never said, "I told you so," which endeared her to me.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

A Daughter's Estimate of Home

Following Mrs. Whitmore's little article on the subject of relations between mothers and daughters I cannot resist using excerpts from a letter, which came into me, from a young girl who has left her home on the farm.

"I grew up on a farm where everything was up to date except the house and its furnishings. There one found no labor-saving devices of any kind. There were just the bare necessities, unfinished walls and windows (without blinds or curtains). A family of seven lived in this kind of a place and called it 'home.'"

There is a tragic and unlovely picture in that short paragraph. One cannot help but wonder what manner of people lived in that so-called home. The girl who writes is refreshingly frank. She sees life through the clear but questioning eyes of youth.

"My father was one of those well-educated and man-of-the-world type, but he was without a thought that anything else besides food and the bare necessities were needed in the home. And we always had plenty of good food."

"My mother was one of those meek, timid, gentle women, not used to farm work and afraid to ask for the things that she would have liked to have to make things easier. So she went without them. The money problem used to be a worry to her but was never satisfactorily settled."

Father was one of those men who did not believe in letting his wife have her own allowance of spending money. He would say that whatever was his was also hers and told her when she wanted money to go to the bank and get it. But not understanding business and seeming to have a dread of making mistakes she went without.

Dream Pedlary

By Thomas Lovell Beddoes

If there were dreams to sell,
What would you buy?

Some cost a passing bell;
Some a light sigh,
That shakes from Life's fresh crown
Only a rose leaf down.

If there were dreams to sell,
Merry and sad to tell,
And the crier rang the bell,
What would you buy?

A cottage lone and still,
With bowers nigh,
Shadowy, my woes to still,
Until I die.

Such pearl from Life's fresh crown,
Fain would I shake me down,
Were dreams to have at will,
This would best heal my ill.

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"The boys were never taught to do anything around the house and I, the youngest and only girl, played, worked and ran wild outside from morning till night. . . ." And so the little personal story runs on. The growing girl liked to sew and to bake, but she was not asked to do these things unless she felt like doing them. Then when the daughter was 13 years of age the "timid, gentle mother" died.

The girl continues: "The next few months will always be remembered. Work! Yes, there was plenty of it, more than enough for a girl of my age. I had always been used to helping outside and found that it was still expected of me, but the help was not returned when I needed some in the house."

"Growing older, I wanted to make the house more attractive, wanted some pretty clothes and a little spending money, and I wanted a little more kitchen equipment to work with. If we had been poor and money scarce I would have been willing to work and save and would have been happy in doing it. There were sometimes hasty and unkind words. I grew more experienced but more unhappy and dissatisfied. Everything seemed to be so hopeless."

This girl, too, left her home for the city, where she was sure she would find some work at a reasonable wage. She

"packed a few clothes in an old suitcase and one lovely morning in October left, without asking permission. I had nine dollars in my pocket, six of which I spent for train fare."

"I faced the future that morning resolved that whatever happened I would not return home. Today, two years later, I am of the opinion that there is no place like home, but not the home that I knew. 'Home is where the heart is,' but no home, however rich or humble, will be a happy one if affection and understanding are lacking."

Does a letter like that need comment? Does its pitiful story not carry its own lesson for fathers and mothers?

Cold Weather Comfort

Some people say, "How I dread the winter," and others, "I like cosy winter the best"; so it can't be the winter that is altogether to blame. The point of view has something to do with it and the matter of preparing for it has still more. "Oh, yes," says someone, "it's easy to get ready for winter if you have lots of money to buy fuel and warm clothing and don't have to be out much." But there are precautions against cold that anyone can take, and saving ones at that.

One foolish thing that a lot of people do is to start wearing thick, warm,

woolly underwear in the first fall cold spell. In doing this they not only "soften" themselves but start wearing the wool off their winter things, so that when the cold weather actually sets in they are not wearing as warm things as they wore in the fall. And so they feel the cold more. The way to do is to gradually add a little warmth to the clothing, until the very

warmest and thickest is put on around Christmas time, when the cold weather sets in and continues through January and February.

In the fall there is certainly quite a bit of fairly cold weather, but this is fitful—warm days, cold nights and mornings. In this changeable time it is best to wear a fall weight of underwear, or last winter's that has worn thin, or

even summer things with sweater, jacket or anything easily put off and on to suit the changeable weather.

The amount of bed-coverings should also be regulated with judgment, adding extra as needed, and getting the benefit of the full weight and quantity when the extreme cold actually comes. And about keeping fires: it is all right to have the heater up in good time and

a little fire is really needed, but no more than is just comfortable—no "roasting out." The weather is graduated—the thermometer says so—and we should graduate our bodily heat accordingly. Where this is done, with no over-heating and perspiring, with the corresponding cooling off and chill, bad colds do not result, we are stronger to stand the cold; so it is an economy

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Solve the Puzzle AND WIN A CASH PRIZE

There are 7 faces to be found above watching the deer. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper these words "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of ties, hand writing and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply direct to

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THE DOO DADS

Nicky Nutt liked to play the pipes no matter how much those who heard him hated the very sight of them. It made poor Tiny, the pet elephant, almost sick to hear his friend, Nicky Nutt, try to play some popular tune on them. Things got so bad in Dooville that the folks began to complain about Nicky Nutt and his pipe playing. One day he and Tiny walked down the street and in a few moments encountered Flannelfeet, the village policeman, who stopped them. "You'd better take my tip and stop playing those bagpipes of yours," Flannelfeet warned Nicky Nutt in a real serious tone. It looked as if trouble were coming. Nicky Nutt and Tiny were both startled at the news. Flannelfeet was not in the habit of talking to them in that tone of voice. "What d'ye mean, take your tip and stop playing the bagpipes?" Nicky Nutt asked Flannelfeet, half frightened. "Well, old man Grouch hates the sound of 'em and if you don't quit—" but before Flannelfeet finished this sentence he started to walk away from his friends. When he had gone a few feet he added: "He's gonna shoot you." Tiny, the pet

elephant, didn't like this sad news and wanted to run away. He wanted to be at some safe place where bullets couldn't reach him. He didn't like the idea of bullets, anyhow. Nicky Nutt saw that his pet elephant was almost frightened to death. It made Nicky Nutt angry. "Gosh, you're not scared are you? Old Grouch hasn't got the nerve to shoot a worm, take it from me," he said as he turned on Tiny. But Nicky Nutt didn't know that Old Man Grouch was appearing from the rear with something behind his back. It looked bad for Tiny and Nicky Nutt if Nicky was to play on the bagpipes. There's never no telling what grouchy old men will do if you don't do as they tell you. "Now get ready to do your dance while I tune up," commanded Nicky Nutt. He had taught Tiny some sort of a dance that could be stepped to the tune of a bagpipe. Just then Old Man Grouch appeared right behind Nicky Nutt, and he placed something at the end of the pipe. Then Nicky Nutt started to blow, and blow, and blow. The harder he blew the bigger the thing that Old Man Grouch had placed at the end of the pipe grew. It began to look like a toy balloon.

Well, Nicky Nutt kept on blowing and blowing, and Tiny, the pet elephant, kept on waiting and waiting for the music so that he could show off his new steps. He was proud of the new dance that Nicky Nutt had taught him. Nicky Nutt blew some more and still no music. Then suddenly, as if out of nowhere, there came a "Bang." Both Nicky Nutt and Tiny jumped into the air, thinking that they had been shot from behind. They now remembered what Flannelfeet had told them about Old Man Grouch wanting to shoot Nicky Nutt for playing on the bagpipes. "Surely it must be Old Man Grouch who's taken a shot at me," Nicky Nutt thought as he saw Tiny running away from the scene. Old Man Grouch had surely spoiled the party. Nicky Nutt was brave but he didn't want to be shot from the rear. So he raised his hands high up in the air like one does when he is held up by robbers, and shouted out loud: "Don't shoot, Mr. Grouch, don't shoot, Nicky Nutt will listen to Flannelfeet's advice next time." Perhaps, after all, Old Man Grouch means what he says when he says he will shoot him if he plays the pipes. He hates the sound of them.

in every way to be thoughtful in such matters.

Warm underclothes, footwear and handwear are of great importance. I always found soft, warm woolen mitts with suede or leather ones over them far better than fur-lined ones.

If one has just so much money to get a suit or dress and a winter coat, the coat should be the first consideration. Or in order to get a particularly good coat let the dress go. One doesn't get a new coat every year, but when they do it should be the handsomest, warmest coat one can possibly get. Better to pass up all the little gim-cracks, odd blouses and major and minor temptations of all kinds and concentrate on a good winter coat.

Whether buying coal or getting out wood, the fuel problem is a big one in money and effort. To warm the house is quite a "chore," without attempting to heat all creation, so the sooner "chinking up" begins the better. Rattling window panes should be put-

tied before it is too frosty for the putty to "set," the house should be banked in good time so the floor will be warm and the vegetables and fruit won't freeze, open places around windows and doors filled up with anything to keep the wind out, storm windows and doors secured.

Preparedness in every way is the thing. When the fire is warm and the lamps lit in the long winter evenings, out comes the sewing, the books and the music; then a cup of hot cocoa before going to your warm bed, and the storm king can rage away. — Annie Shepard Armstrong.

A Recipe Corrected

We have had a few letters from readers asking about a recipe for a white fruit cake, which appeared in the November 4 issue of The Guide. The Country Cook informs us that through some error the number of eggs required was omitted. She tells us that eight eggs should be added.

What Britain Has Given India

Native writer lays high value on education, English literature, and the peace and order following upon British rule

ALONDON press dispatch announces that Lord Reading, the retiring Viceroy of India, has reported favorably to an extension of local autonomy, placing greater stress on provincial self-government, leaving the wider subject of problems of the central government for later action. This is entirely in line with the trend of things in the past decade, in which British authority has been exercised with wisdom, to give India a place in the family of nations, and to turn over control and position to the native Indians just as fast as there were men to fill the offices and to run the legislature.

The Montagu-Chelmsford report of 1918, which has been the guiding star since then, plainly set full responsible self-government before the provinces, more subjects to be transferred to the individual provinces as they proved capacity. The government of India was to remain responsible to parliament with a secretary of state in the imperial cabinet, with an annual report to parliament from a select committee, and creation of a privy council for India. The legislative council of 100 members was to have a majority elective, the upper chamber to be half official and half non-official. What India had done in the Great War gave the start to the movement, in which progress has been the word ever since.

Growing Nationalism

An appreciation of What Britain Has Given India, by Rao Bahadur, B.A., appears in United Empire, which outlines artistically and in generous terms the native viewpoint on the issue. It is a more or less well-known fact that in the larger oriental nations there is a ferment for national autonomy and release from the tutelage of western nations. This takes different forms; it may be the western teacher of religion or of arts and science, urging his pupils on to higher status where it will be possible to take on the honors of national and international relations. Or it may be the returned native who has been educated at Yale or Harvard, Oxford or Cambridge, Paris or Berlin, who tells his compatriots of the western world and of how his country may be lifted to higher levels. Then there is the greater movement at home, the gradual growth of democracy in the oriental mind, urging him to take hold of the arm of power over public affairs, for which he is able. Alas, how few there are in public life who aim to be leaders. Most are willing to be mere interpreters of the public mind, ready to follow the crowd. It is not surprising there are some of that class in India. But it is true that among the home-rulers, the Swarajists, there was found one who was superior in this, that he sought the very best for his people but was ready to sacrifice himself in seeking the greater good of his country and the empire. "I still believe it possible for India to remain within the British Empire," said Mahatma Gandhi, the saint of India and a potent political

leader. By Swaraj he means a full partnership for India just the same as Canada, South Africa and Australia.

Mr. Bahadur places high value on education, which he regards as essential for the citizen to understand the rights and duties of the new era. By education is meant development of intellectual perception in the citizen. This is considered as a necessary part of equipment for the leader as for the ordinary citizen. The inability of leaders in India to be consistent in their thought and action is not considered by Mr. Bahadur to be an inherent weakness or a racial failing. In his judgment a rationalized public opinion that reflects the sentiments, the trials and tribulations of the individual voter does not exist. There is no doubt that after any national election in the western world there are reflective men who will confirm the judgment of the man from India.

British Fostered Education

After carefully looking over the field, noting some of the evidences of progress and of need for betterment, the writer concludes that, "If Britain has become enshrined in the hearts of the teeming millions of India it is because of the education it conferred upon them in spite of violent and vehement opposition from the bureaucracy in the early stages of its sovereignty in India. And if there is a larger national consciousness in India, some Indians who are known in the world of arts and science, it is due to this first gift of Britain to India, to education."

A second great gift to India, associated with education, was the opportunity of learning from English literature that an administrator or a ruler is liable to be impeached or arraigned before the bar of public opinion when he is found to go astray.

Looking closer at the basis for national unity sought for in some quarters among his Swarajist friends, Mr. Bahadur recalls some local instances where Hindu-Moslem unity was denied when the police had been withdrawn. A practical illustration is given. "The other day a historic festival of our Mohammedan friends necessitated the safe-guarding of the hearths and homes in Delhi, the capital of India, by means of four armored cars, a detachment of cavalry and infantry, armed police and military. What was all this precaution for? It was that three cows (to be slaughtered) might be taken through the streets of Delhi. The slightest neglect on the part of the police would have resulted in bloodshed and murder."

Social and Political Reform

Which leads our writer to another conclusion that the peace and order established in the land are due to British rule. "Can any student of history seriously deny that at the time of the British advent into this country the whole of it was a welter of social and political cataclysms and that the establishment of order and peace was the most stupendous and gigantic of tasks? The abolition of Suttee, the extermination of Thuggism, the rooting out of

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LIVE PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG		DRESSED	
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Chickens, over 5 lbs.	17c	Chickens, over 5 lbs.	25-26c
20c: 4-5 lbs.	15-16c	Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	22-23c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	12-13c	Fowl, over 5 lbs.	19-20c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	12c	4-5 lbs.	16-17c
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Geese, over 12 lbs.	12c	Geese, over 12 lbs.	14c

Dressed Poultry must be dry plucked, bled through the mouth. Heads and feet must be left on Turkeys, Chickens and Fowl. Remove heads from Ducks and Geese. Do not draw any dressed stock.

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Live		Live Dressed			
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	20c	26c	Chickens, over 5 lbs.	20c	25-26c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	19c	25c	Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18-19c	23-24c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	17c	23c	Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16-17c	21-22c
Turkeys, under 8 lbs.	16c	21c	Ducks	11c	15c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	15c	20c	Geese	11c	12c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	13c	18c	Roosters	9c	12c

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human sacrifices—the sacrifice of children; the establishment of communications (railways and telegraphs) which tended to harmonize, unify and amalgamate more than the ubiquitous and the peripatetic social reformer, the establishment of courts, the overhauling and readjustment of the various administrative and legislative bodies, and last, but not least, the pronouncement of August, 1917, by one of the most high-souled, catholic and liberal-minded statesmen that England ever produced—these, I say, are acts of which anyone may be proud and no one need be ashamed. If the Imperial Conference, the League of Nations, the Disarmament Conference and other international bodies are made accessible to us, if India is no longer a geographical expression or an ethnographical exorcism, if instead of cloistered seclusion or pale asceticism the dead bones of the valley are made instinct with life, if the dormant and latent powers of India are galvanized into activity, it is undoubtedly and exclusively due to the peace and order established in this land. Peace and order are, therefore, the third great gift of Britain to India.

Means of Solidifying Empire

In such an appreciation of the permanent good wrought in India by British rule there is reason for hope that with the extension of complete autonomy the great Eastern Empire will be content to remain a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, being convinced of the high purpose and admirable results of British statesmanship. This Indian writer has learned to discriminate between the bureaucracy, the officials and system, and the real leaders of thought, backed by a rationalized public opinion in Great Britain. In Canada and other parts of the Empire now under home rule there were times when there was discontent. But it was not always due to mistaken judgment or misdirected policy of the King's representative. Indeed, the nearest approach to separation in Canada was in a situation brought to a climax through the selfish use of power by a

minority who were more considerate for themselves than of the greater good. The better judgment of British rulers like Lord Melbourne, who chose John George Lambton (Earl Durham) for Commissioner to Canada; Lord John Russell, who chose Charles Poulette Thomson (Lord Sydenham) for governor general, and stood by them in the effort, shows the way in which the empire was conserved and built up. India is passing through a critical stage, but if it proves equal to the test as autonomy is extended, and remains in the British league, the power for peace and good understanding between East and West will continue in large measure with the British Commonwealth of Nations, just as it is this day.

New Viceroy

Referring to the new viceroy, the Manchester Guardian says: "The appointment of E. L. Wood to succeed Lord Reading as Viceroy of India has been surprising to the bulk of the public which was unfamiliar with his character and public record. But both give good grounds for Mr. Baldwin's choice. Mr. Wood has shown in the ministries, both of education and of agriculture, a concern for the departments in his care that has won him the affection and respect of his colleagues. By birth and by training he is a man of distinguished family and of sound education. A son of the Earl of Halifax and a grandson of the first Lord Halifax (who 70 years ago initiated public education for the Indian people), he was educated at Eton and Christ Church and was a fellow of All Souls. He is, in short, a traditional Tory statesman of the older type that is now all too rare. He is, too, a man of dignified personality and of considerable charm of manner. Mr. Baldwin's faith in him betokens a characteristic belief that the detachment and integrity which his responsible post demands may be as surely based on the character and culture of the wider sort as on any special training. To India he should prove at least as acceptable as a Viceroy with showier qualities." —J.A.A.

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, May 15 farrow, \$30 each. D. A. Robertson, Howard, Sask. 44-4

WANTED—TO BUY BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, females. J. Skelly, Beatty, Sask. 44-5

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC - JERSEY pigs, either sex, \$15, July litters, bacon type. Toulouse geese, Bronze gobblers. E. A. Regner, Pincher Creek, Alta.

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REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, READY for service, also young stock. Bred sows later. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 46-5

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LIVESTOCK

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SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.00, Dorothy Maloney, Whitewood, Sask. 46-2

Leghorns

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG- horns, April hatched cockerels, heavy-laying strain, prize birds, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Jas. Robertson, Newdale, Man. 45-3

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, April hatched, from Ferris strain, heavy layers, large eggs, \$1.50 each. Mrs. E. Trockstad, New Dayton, Alta. 45-3

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 300-EGG strain, imported from Ferris day-old chicks, April hatched, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Pool, Sidney, Man. 46-6

PRIZE-WINNING PURE-BRED ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 or three for \$5.00. Will exchange two for same breed. Robt. Hainstock, Swan River, Man. 47-2

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, HATCHED early, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. John Melke, Lockwood, Sask. 46-3

ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, choice birds, \$2.00. W. Moore, Letellier, Man. 47-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, SASK. University strain, cockerels \$1.50; yearling hens, \$1.25. Turner, Duval, Sask. 46-3

TRAP-NESTED, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, bargain, \$2.00 each. J. Ringrose, Fisher Branch, Man. 45-5

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain; cockerels half price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 41-1

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 46-3

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from trap-nested hens, eggs set from 15 best layers only. Some pullets started laying five months. \$3.00 each, three for \$8.00. Mrs. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 46-3

EARLY HATCHED PURE-BRED BUFF ORPING- ton cockerels, Clarke's prize-winning strain, good color, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 46-3

Plymouth Rocks

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, hatched early April, from imported eggs, R.O.P. hens, vigorous, egg-laying type, \$5.00 and \$7.00; returnable not satisfied, pullets, \$3.00. All pedigreed stock. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 46-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, parent stock from high record contest winners, \$2.00 each till December 15th. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask. 46-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOVERNMENT selected, good laying strain, \$3.00; pair \$5.00. E. Flavell, Miami, Man. 47-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LAYING strain, pure-bred, \$2.50 each. O. J. Bourassa, Lafèche, Sask. 46-3

POULTRY

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets, \$2.00 to \$3.00; from approved laying strain. Alex. Smith, Keyes, Man.

Poultry Supplies

BREEDING STOCK—TESTED BRED-TO-LAY Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Poultry supply catalogue free. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg.

PRATT'S GUARANTEE IS THIS—"IF PRATT'S Poultry Regulator does not make your hens lay more eggs, your money back." A dose in the feed daily.

Rhode Islands

WANTED—ABOUT THREE DOZEN RHODE Island pullets. In answering please state price wanted. Chas. A. Koch, Nanton, Alta. 47-2

R. I. RED COCKERELS, GOOD LAYING strain, \$1.50. Miss B. Hopkinson, Glenboro, Man.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PRIZE-WINNING MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, first pen headed by first prize young tom, Toronto Royal, 1924, from 46-pound tom, first prize, Toronto Royal, 1923-24; never beaten; and first prize hen, Toronto Royal. Toms, \$8.00 and \$10; hens, \$5.00 and \$7.00. Strictly unrelated (proven by toe-mark) to second pen, from 42-pound tom, 20-22-pound hens, toms, \$7.00, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Turkeys healthy. Order at once. J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains, Man.

BRONZE TURKEYS—FLOCK HEADED BY male from 28-pound female that won first prize at the Royal Toronto, 1923 and 1924, toms, \$8.00, and \$10; hens, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Mrs. Harold Burns, Killarney, Man. 45-3

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, UNIVERSITY stock, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Manitoba. 45-3

PURE - BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatch, large, healthy birds, roost outside, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, from imported 45-pound prize tom, May hatched, weighing 22 pounds. Price \$10. J. C. Miller, Brooks, Alta. 46-3

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS choice birds, from first prize winners, toms, \$6.00, hens, \$4.00 till December 15th. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask. 46-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEES large, vigorous fellows. Ganders, \$5.00; females, \$4.00. C. F. Brewer Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 47-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 16 TO 20 pounds, \$6.00; hens, 12 pounds, \$4.00. Weights guaranteed. Mrs. S. A. Socolofsky, Loreburn, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, cockerels weighing 20 pounds and over, \$6.00 each; hens and pullets, \$4.00 each. Mrs. T. Brownridge, Oakshela, Sask. 47-3

TOULOUSE GEES, \$6.00; PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.50. Bred from prize winners. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 47-3

PURE - BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, each, \$3.00; toms, \$4.00; during November. Mrs. David Trill, Sinclair, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SIRE PRIZE winner, Saskatoon, 1925, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. E. E. Bent, Landis, Sask. 46-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEES, \$2.50; Bronze turkeys, toms, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00. Otto Schlender, Bawlf, Alta. 46-2

PURE - BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.50; large Toulouse geese, \$3.00. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 46-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLES, May hatch, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. H. Bjarnason, Elfros, Sask. 45-3

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG toms, weighing 22 pounds, October 29. R. H. Stapleton, St. Louis, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00; May hatch. C. Pickard, Froblisher, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, April and May hatched, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man. 43-4

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 75,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00; May hatch. Mrs. Duncan, Lees, Kelsey, Sask. 42-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50; Pekin drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Mrs. S. Hazell, Burdett, Alta. 46-3

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50 EACH. Mrs. Thos. O'Brien, Riverhurst, Sask. 47-3

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00, MAY HATCH. Mrs. H. J. Procter, Oswald, Man. 47-3

Wyandottes

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00. Arnold Bros., Ruddell, Sask. 47-3

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from prize-winning stock. Gerald Smith, Theodora, Sask. 47-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. P. MacDougall, Craven, Sask. 45-3

SEEDS

GRASS SEED

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, ready for the drill, 10c. pound, bags free. J. Bridges, Souris, Man. 47-3

Oats

OATS FOR SALE. W. GREER, LASHBURN, Sask. 47-3

[Continued on next page]



More Cash to Run The Farm

Our Farmers' Market Place Can Help You Put Your Farm on a Profitable Basis Quicker Than Any Other Method

Instead of sending good breeding stock in poultry, swine, sheep or cattle to the market, sell them to someone who will pay you what they are really worth. You can do this (and the cost is very small) by putting a few words in the classified section above. F. Saunders, of Bladworth, Sask., inserted the following ad. Note the cost—then read his letter of November 14:

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE- Comb Black Minorca Cockerels, \$1.50 each. F. Saunders, Bladworth, Sask. 15 words, 4 times at 8c per word—\$4.80.

"I am again trying advertising my Minorca Cockerels and also some Bronze Turkeys. I hope I get as good results as I did last year. If I do, I will be more than pleased. I think The Grain Growers' Guide is second to none for a farmers' paper."

If we did

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years, interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

\$1,500 MAKES FIRST PAYMENT HALF-SEC- tion, balance half crop, close to school and town; 100 acres summerfallow; all tillable land. C. B. Bergersen, Radville, Sask. 45-3

SELLING (CARMAN)—IMPROVED FARM, 220 acres, 50 oak timber; fair buildings, electric plant. No encumbrances. Town conveniences. Hiram J. Clark, Carman, Man. 46-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 47-5

160 ACRES, WILD LAND, 30 MILES FROM Winnipeg, 1 1/2 miles from church, school and store; good soil. Price only \$320 cash. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 47-2

IMPROVED FARM, THREE MILES FROM Sylvia town, famous Carrot River Valley, 527 acres, cash, quick sale. School, phone and good water. Box 414, Nora, Sask. 47-2

FARMING PAYS IN MINNESOTA—GET FREE map and literature by writing State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn. 47-2

SELLING—480 ACRES IN LAST MOUNTAIN Valley half mile from Long Lake. Easy terms. Box 151, Strasburg, Sask. 47-2

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED TO RENT—HALF-SECTION, EQUIP- ped, in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Must be heavy black loam. State number acres under cultivation. Address, Box 208, Rocanville, Sask. 47-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 47-2

WANTED TO RENT—EQUIPPED HALF-SEC- tion. Box 26, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 47-2

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 45-4

FARM MACHINERY

Various

GUARANTEED OVERHAULED CUSHMAN EN- gines, 4 H.P., battery ignition, \$100; 8 H.P., dual ignition, \$225; 15 H.P., engine, \$400. All prices cash f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg. 43-5

SELLING—6 H.P. EATON KEROSENE ENGINE, throttle governed, also 8-inch Letz grinder, \$150.00. Little used. Reason selling, now have tractor. S. Sherris, Moore Park, Man. 47-3

WANTED—USED FOUR-H.P. CUSHMAN EN- gine. Must be snap for cash. J. E. Menagh, 339 Balfour Avenue, Winnipeg. 45-5

Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, WINDSHIELDS, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears all descriptions. Used Titan Tractor parts. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80%. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Dorsts, McLaughlin, Maxwell, Chevrolet and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 43-8

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 47-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 40-9

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co., Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 47-2

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romana Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 38-13

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WELL EQUIPPED MACHINE SHOE REPAIRING shop. \$600 required. C. B. Bergersen, Radville, Sask. 45-5

CHRISTMAS TREES

EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER—WE WILL PREPAY charges for orders received in November; 4 1/2-ft. tree, \$1.25; 3-ft., \$1.00; 2 1/2-ft., 90c. Wimer & Sons, Canora, Sask. 47-2

BEAUTIFUL ROUND TREES—6-FT. TREES, \$1.25; 7-ft., \$1.95; 9-ft., \$2.40; 10-ft., \$3.50. Wimer & Sons, Canora, Sask. 47-2

COAL

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—WRITE FOR OUR cash-with-order prices on Lignite, the most economical coal in the West. H. McLeod & Co., Miners and Shippers of Lignite Coal, Estevan, Sask. 35-13

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN, Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 101

CREAM SEPARATORS

BEFORE REPLACING YOUR CREAM SEPA- rator, ask us about the Petrie Anker-Holth co-operative selling plan, saving you \$50 on purchase price. Your old machine taken in trade. Petrie Anker-Holth Co., Winnipeg. 47-2

MISCELLANEOUS

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 44-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 39-26

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

A COURSE AT MALCOLM MILLINERY Design and Dressmaking School opens the way to success and enables you to make money anywhere. A stamped envelope addressed to 551 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, will bring you information. 46-2

LEARN DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, AT Winnipeg's largest school. Write School of Practical Art, 471 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 45-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 47-2

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK.—FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

FARMERS' SAFES

SPECIAL FIRE-PROOF SAFE, CONSTRUCTED same as larger safes, outside size 23 in. high, 14 in. wide, 16 in. deep, weighs 250 pounds. Only \$45 at Winnipeg; \$10 cash with order, balance on arrival. Canadian Diebold Safe Co., 183 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. 43-5

FISH

FREE—FRESH FISH—FREE

My homestead lies between two large Indian Reserves. My Indian neighbors bring large quantities of fish, caught daily, in exchange for groceries—so my prices are cheap. 100 lbs. Whitefish, \$10, and 25 lbs. Mullet free. 200 lbs. Whitefish, \$19, and 50 lbs. Mullet free. 100 lbs. Mixed Fish—4 different kinds. \$6.00. Send cash with order. Whitefish run will soon be over, better order at once while price is low. Write your name and address plainly. GUSTAV GOLTZ, ST. MARTIN, MAN. 47-2

TROUT, DRESSED, 100-POUND BOX, \$12; Whitefish, \$8.00; Pickerel, \$5.50; Jackfish, \$5.50. Home-canned wild raspberries, rich, delicious flavor retained, case 24 tins, \$5.00; blueberries, \$4.50. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 47-6

PRICES ON LAKE MANITOBA FROZEN FISH, guaranteed fresh. Special on large orders. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 47-12

FLOUR MILLS

FOR SALE—36-BARREL FLOUR AND CHOP mill, \$1,500 cash, balance arranged. C. A. Walton, Wainwright, Alta. 46-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

HOME REMEDIES, GUARANTEED ECZEMA Remedy. Doctor book free. Prof. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 47-2

GUNS AND RIFLES

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Write for new catalogue. Fred Kaye, 48 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 47-5

SELLING—30-30 WINCHESTER REPEATING rifle, like new, \$27. Box 14, Grand View, Man. 47-2

HAY AND FEED

HAY FOR SALE—FEW CARS WESTERN RYE grass hay, baled. Shipping point, Storthoaks, Sask. Hughes & Company, Brandon. 47-2

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES, furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. 35c. per pound paid for horsehair, delivered, Calgary. J. E. Love, 403-4th St. E. 47-2

MORDEN TANNERY—FOR ROBES, RAW- hide leather, black raw-hide leathers, lace leather. Properly finished. Robert Paul, Morden, Man. 46-13

SHIP YOUR BEEF HIDES, RAW FURS, HORSE- hair and sheep pelts direct to us. Prompt remittance. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 44-5

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SPECIALIST

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN TREATING this disease. I am the only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Write Dr. Carswell, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 47-5

HONEY

ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.50 cash, crate six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.35 crate six 10-pound pails. Also quantity Ontario pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 44-5

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, PACKED IN 5 AND 10 lb. pails. 120 pound orders delivered, freight paid. Clover, Manitoba, 16 1/2 c. lb.; Saskatchewan, 17 1/2 c.; Alberta, B.C., 18c. Amber, 1c. lb. less. Buckwheat, 2 1/2 c. less. Five's 1 1/2 c. extra. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 47-2

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSOLU- tely pure, from the old reliable apiary. Fives or tens in 60-pound crates; Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.50 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 44-6

ONTARIO CHOICEST CLOVER HONEY, direct from producer. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, \$9.30; Saskatchewan, \$9.75; Alberta, \$10 per crate. Light Amber, mostly Clover, \$8.25, \$8.50, \$8.75. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 47-4

FOR SALE—MANITOBA PURE WHITE SWEET Clover honey of finest quality. On 120-pound orders, delivered Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 18c. pound; Alberta, 18 1/2 c. pound. Sample 10c. Also have comb honey for sale. Roy Mullin, Myrtle, Man. 47-2

PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN bee-yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free. Alberta, 18c.; Saskatchewan, 17c.; Manitoba, 16c.; in 100-pound lots. Guy Kember, R.R. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 47-5

WELL-RIPENED CLOVER HONEY, 12 1/2 c.; mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 10c. Quantity discounts over three crates. Chas. Blake, Deseronto, Ont. 44-4

MANITOBA SWEET CLOVER HONEY—SIX ten-pound pails, \$9.00, f.o.b. Dominion City. R. D. Bell, Woodmore, Man. 43-4

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER, \$7.20; Clover and Buckwheat, \$5.25. James Norris, Bolton, Ont. 47-2

FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY OF FINEST quality. Prices on application. Rev. W. Bell & Son, Roland, Man. 46-5

CHOICE HONEY—CLOVER, \$7.20; MIXED, \$5.40 per 60 pounds. Shipped promptly. Charles Hillock, Inglewood, Ont. 46-2

PETTIT'S HONEY ALL SOLD. 46-2

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER SUC- cessfully treated by entirely new methods, without pain, operation, or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 47-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 47-2

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 47-2

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 47-2

MEAT-CURING COMPOUND

"FREEZE-EM-PICKLE" FOR CURING HAMS, shoulders, bacon, corned beef, pickled pork and sausage meat. Complete line butchering tools and supplies. Butchers & Packers Supplies Ltd., 702 Centre St., Calgary. 43-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg. 47-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton. 47-2

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



House Plants and Birds, Also Pets!

Ma Dumphrey has a parrot with harsh and squawking throat, a cream-toned old canary that never sang a note; a split-tongued crow whose antics procure a fellow's goat! She has a leaping rabbit, nine kittens and a cat, a tamed but half-dyspeptic pink-eyed and snooping rat; a poodle dog whose stomach is most unduly fat! She has nine swinging cages with birds of every brand, that sally forth and flutter about her head and hand, that scatter seeds and paper on carpet, chair and stand. And house plants! Every window has shelving, row on row, where dew plants do their damndest to touch the floor below, where ferns and sick petunias make bold attempt to grow; geraniums whose petals have gone the way of life, umbrella plants demanding a pruner's scalping knife, depleted palms that stagger and pray for hope and life! Narcissus bulbs are sprouting in saucers here and there, and baby breath is shedding its dried and fluffy hair, and Wand'ring Jew is straggling from hat-rack, hook and stair! I get the jumping tantrums when I go down to Ma's, and vision in the pantry that rabbit chewing straws, and hear that parrot stropping his beak or blunted claws! I long to take a pitchfork and strip those shelves of plants where sunbeams die discouraged before they learn to dance, where insects green and tiny play tag with orphan ants. I long to make a cleaning, to stage a Waterloo, to herd out crow and parrot, and rat, and rabbit too; to make that bloated poodle cut capers and skidoo! I long to clear Ma's cottage of all that mess of stuff, I long to grow pugnacious, belligerent and tough! I'm fond of pets and posies—but land, enough's enough!

MISCELLANEOUS

NURSERY STOCK

TOM THUMB CHERRIES YIELDED A FULL crop in 1925, others failed, \$1.25 each. Macdonald rhubarb, 75c. Catalog. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man. 47-2

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP- tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 40-13

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

WILL PAY FIFTY CENTS EACH FOR accepted photos of pets, litters, wild animals, puppies, kittens or cubs taken in interesting poses. Give brief description. The Writer's Institute, 401 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg. 46-2

RADIO SUPPLIES

NORTHLAND FIVE-TUBE RADIO SETS— Fully tested and guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue showing full line sold by mail order. Three-Way Platon Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 47-9

FREE—RADIO CATALOGUE, FEATURING Westinghouse sets. Also full-line of parts, etc. The Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 40-13

REMNANTS

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 47-2

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg. 40-26

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

WE HAVE OPENINGS IN SASKATCHEWAN for a few good salesmen to sell a most complete line of merchandise direct to consumers. Unless you have previous selling experience do not apply, but if you have sales ability this position will assure you a good income. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 43-5

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 42-9

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE FOR FARM work. Man must be experienced and able to milk. Wages \$550 year. Edward Ball, R.R. 4, Wetaakiwin, Alta. 47-2

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN—BEGINNERS, \$150- \$250. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 45-5

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OUT-O-SITE SNARES HOLD COYOTES AND foxes where other snares fail is what trappers everywhere write me. Why use awkward, clumsy ways of snaring when Out-o-Sites are so easily set anywhere and light to carry on trap line? Prices, delivered, \$1.00 for three; \$7.00 for 25; \$12 for 50; \$20 per 100. Ernest Mallin, Fertile, Sask.

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THE OLD RELIABLE POULTRY HOUSE

Hens, 5 1/2 lbs. and over, 15-16c; 4-5 1/2 lbs., 13-14c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 19-20c; 11-15 lbs., 16-18c
Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over, 16-18c
Ducks and Geese, Highest Market Price
4c per lb. above prices quoted for Dressed Stock. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

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Ship to us for quick payment and good service.
Chickens, over 5 lbs., No. 1, 20-22c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs., 15-17c
Fowl, over 6 lbs., fat, 16-18c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs., No. 1, 14-15c
Turkeys, over 9 lbs., 19-21c
Geese, Ducks and Roosters—Highest Market Price
F.O.B. Winnipeg. Crates on request.

PREMIER PRODUCE CO.

124 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Doings Among the Doddies

Continued from Page 8

breeder. This year they came out and won so consistently that it is doubtful if there is any better breeding bull in Western Canada today than Prizmere 12th.

Mr. Leader purchased Prizmere 12th from Otto V. Battles, of Yakima, Wash., in the summer of 1922, and immediately placed him at the head of his herd at Burnside. In the season of 1924, he was the leading winner of the year in the bull classes, winning the grand championship at Brandon and Saskatoon, as well as at several other shows.

Prizmere 12th is by Meramen of Tierra Alta, first prize two-year-old at many shows in the United States some years ago. He was never shown after that year, but proved to be one of the best breeding bulls on the Battles farm. The dam of Prizmere is by Oakville Quiet Lad, the International grand champion of 1910, and he in turn is by Black Woodlawn, an International champion, and one of the breed's great sires. Prizmere has the blood behind him that should produce a good breeding bull, but breeding is not an exact science and the discovery of a really good sire is of great importance, because of the many that are unsuccessful.

Edward Glencarnock by Blackcap Revolution, and just two years old, is another discovery of the year. He is young and he has only sired calves eligible to show in the younger classes. During the shows of this year and upon examination in the breeding herd, his calves have indicated considerable promise. It will surprise me if next year does not establish this bull as a sire of real merit. He is by Blackcap Revolution, and has for dam a daughter of Edward of Glencarnock, the great breeding son of the International champion Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook, and one would therefore expect that he would be a good sire.

While it is not exactly correct to say that Eliminator of Gwenmawr 3rd, is a discovery of this past year, it is a fact that the merit of this bull as a sire has only become well known since the Lacombe farm commenced making its successful appearances in the show ring. This good son of Edward of Glencarnock was for a number of years the herd header at Lacombe. His dam was a McHenry cow, by Star of Denison, a great McHenry bull, and a son of Western Star, one of the great champions of the American show yard.

Profitable Purchases

Trade is not so lively as it was some few years ago, but then many are still making purchases of breeding animals. Probably one of the most fortunate was the transaction which brought Permit 9th from the herd of Dr. Brown, at Joliet, Ill., to head the Glencarnock show herd. Jas. D. McGregor has either been extremely fortunate in the bulls he has purchased or he has exercised uncommonly good judgment, and considering the number of times he has done it we have no hesitation in saying that in our opinion it has been good judgment.

One of the most profitable purchases of the year was in the commercial field. Andrew Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, purchased 32 Aberdeen-Angus heifers from the United Livestock Growers on the stock yards at St. Boniface, and fed them through the winter. The heifers cost him approximately \$617, and when sold netted him \$1,826. They were only fed a light ration and did not make an exceptional gain in weight, but they were returned to the market in just the right condition to suit the buyer and Mr. Wishart was the winner.

Important Sales of the Year

Many sales of breeding cattle have been made during the year—one of the most extensive being the sale of 35 or 40 head from the Glencarnock farm, to H. O. Harrison, of Woodland, California, at a price reported to be in the neighborhood of \$700 per head.

The most important sale, however, is one that was made recently by James Bowman, of Guelph, Ontario, president of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association. Mr. Bowman visited many points in Ontario in company with Edward Montvalo, extensive land owner and cattle breeder of Havana, Cuba, and his son, the Cuban consul, who resides in Toronto, and finally sold them a car load of Aberdeen-Angus cattle which was shipped to Cuba recently. The shipment included 11 head from James Bowman, Guelph; three from Bertwin Blackburn, Uxbridge; one from George McAllister & Sons, Guelph; one from G. C. Channon, Oakwood; and one from John Brown, jr., Galt, Ontario. The first prize two-year-old bull and the first prize junior yearling bull at the Toronto and London exhibitions was included in the shipment.

Mr. Montvalo has a herd of about 200 head of native cattle, and he has decided to use Aberdeen-Angus to improve the quality of beef produced in this herd. Considering the number of cattle which Mr. Montvalo took out he will undoubtedly be producing bulls for his own commercial herd in the very near future and that is, we believe, to be his intention.

The shipment has considerable significance to all cattlemen, as it is one of the very first shipments of breeding animals from Canadian beef herds to a country other than United States. Canada has reason to be proud of the fact that her reputation as a producer of good cattle brought such a purchaser to her shores, and Aberdeen-Angus breeders should be pleased to learn of this outstanding recognition of the beef-producing qualities of their breed.

Cost of production in Saskatchewan, 1925

In the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for August, 1925, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives some interesting estimates which they have made on the cost of producing the 1924 crop.

Average Cost Per Acre of Grain Production in Saskatchewan

Items	Spring Wheat		Oats	Rye	Barley	Flax
	After Stubble	After Summer-fallow				
Preparation	\$2.40	\$3.65	\$2.42	\$2.54	\$2.46	\$2.54
Seed	1.44	1.54	1.00	1.12	1.09	1.34
Seeding and cultivation	1.00	1.05	1.10	.97	.98	.99
Harvesting	1.37	1.51	1.37	1.42	1.35	1.09
Threshing	1.58	2.08	2.04	1.80	1.73	2.19
Cleaning and hauling .....	.86	1.10	1.08	.96	1.03	.74
Wear and tear, implements .....	.49	.52	.47	.45	.48	.49
Hail insurance .....	.46	.49	.48	.48	.44	.53
Rental value	2.69	3.40	2.58	2.74	2.61	2.82
Totals	\$12.29	\$15.34	\$12.54	\$12.48	\$12.17	\$12.73
Average yield per acre	Bus. 11.1	Bus. 15.3	Bus. 27.8	Bus. 17.5	Bus. 19.7	Bus. 7.7
Average value per acre	\$13.70	\$19.41	\$12.78	\$15.80	\$13.00	\$14.93
Average profit per acre	1.41	4.07	.24	2.32	.83	2.20
Average value of land, \$24 per acre. Average local taxes, 42 cents per acre. Average rate of interest on money borrowed, 6-10 per cent.						

Co-ordinate Marketing Machinery

Continued from Page 3

quite satisfactory, and adopted them unanimously. The firm of John Scott & Co., was re-elected as official auditors.

The retiring directors were C. E. Hope, Langley Fort, B.C.; J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alberta; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alberta, and Robert Shannon, Grandora, Sask. When nominations for directors were made on Friday morning the retiring directors and seven others were nominated to fill the vacancies. The election resulted in the four retiring directors being returned by substantial majorities.

A resolution was passed asking that applications for transfers of shares to new shareholders should be referred to the locals interested for a period of 30 days before being acted upon. A resolution asking that charter amendments be secured to enable the delegates from each province to elect their own directors, received but two or three votes.

Present Arrangements Satisfactory

A resolution was proposed that the U.G.G. grant to the producer the right to consign any or all ear loads of grain to pool-owned or controlled terminals. It was pointed out that there was already a mutually satisfactory working arrangement with the pools, and that the new proposals would merely make complications. It was voted down by a large majority.

A resolution asking that co-operative supplies be sold to the organized farmers at lower prices than to other customers was also lost, as it had been tried and found unworkable. A proposal that retiring directors be ineligible for re-election received no support.

The meeting adjourned on Saturday, at 5.30 p.m., after passing a unanimous resolution of confidence in President Crerar and the board of directors, and thanks to the officials and employees of the company for their services to the shareholders.

Empire Mourns Beloved Queen

The well-beloved Queen Alexandra passed quietly away on Friday afternoon, November 20, surrounded by her son and family. She was ever and always England's Fairy Queen, young and lovely to the end despite her 80 years. As a daughter of King Christian of Denmark, she came to London as the bride of Albert Edward Prince of Wales, while scarcely 20 years. She won the hearts of the subjects in her adopted land as it is given to few princesses to do. She waited nearly 40 years before her husband became Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland.

In their day the family of the House of Denmark, from which our princess came, was the most notable among the royal houses of Europe. One became Empress Marie of Russia, a brother became King George of Greece, and there was relationship more or less closely connected with every royal house in Europe. There was an effort

made for a time by King Christian to have a family gathering at Christmas, at which his children met and discussed their own affairs, and, so it is told, settled some of the big issues of Europe. Certain it is that they were disposed for peace, and exercised a potent influence in the right direction.

The present Prince of Wales, her favorite Prince, who had not seen his grandmother since the visit following his return from the far-away trip to Africa and South America, was detained in his final visit Friday by the heavy fog, and did not reach Sandringham Palace until a few minutes after the death of Queen Alexandra.

All public functions short of necessary public service and action are suspended. It is expected the funeral will be within a fortnight, the date depending upon when those from the continent can be present.

The news was received in Copenhagen with manifestations of sorrow and mourning. When the news was given out in the theatres many of those present left the performances without delay.

Lord Byng expressed the sorrow and sympathy of the ministers and people of Canada for the death of the Queen Alexandra, which were also expressed by and on behalf of Quebec, and for the cities of Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal. Flags are at half-mast in all parts of Canada and the Empire.

Motherwell Opposes Tariff Compromise

In an interview with a correspondent of the Montreal Standard in Toronto, Hon. W. R. Motherwell declined to accept the compromise proposals on the tariff between East and West made by Sir Clifford Sifton.

"At the present time," Mr. Motherwell said, "the people in the West are well satisfied with the tariff. Generally speaking they are not seeking further reductions. Of course, some of the Progressives would like to see reductions, but they are ceasing to be a factor in Canadian politics."

"The West would like to see the present tariff given a chance. Already there is marked improvement throughout the country. The increased buying power of the farmer is having a beneficial effect on industry in the East. Instead of repairing his old equipment the farmer is now buying new goods."

"What would the nature of the compromise be?" Mr. Motherwell asked.

It was suggested that it might mean a reduction in the freight rates from the West set off against tariff increases and adjustments for the benefit of the industrial East.

"In other words the compromise would take the form of a subsidy to the farmer," said Mr. Motherwell. "Such a thing would never work. Generally speaking we are satisfied with the freight rates and we do not need a subsidy. If a subsidy is to be given the logical thing would be to give it to the manufacturers and let everyone contribute to bolstering them up. It would be a difficult matter to arrange, for they would all want subsidies—but it would be better than tinkering with agriculture."

The One He Had Been Looking For

"Why so silent?" he asked her. "You haven't said a word for ten minutes."

"I didn't have anything to say," she replied.

He sat with a hopeful gleam in his eye. "Look here, he said, 'don't you ever say anything when you have nothing to say?'"

"Why, no," she replied. "Then," he said, "will you be my wife?"

The Wrong Diagnosis

"How are you today, Sandy?" asked the landlord of his Scotch tenant.

"Vurra weel, sir, vurra weel," replied Sandy, "if it wasna for the rheumatism in my right leg."

"Ah, you must not complain, Sandy. You are getting old, like the rest of us, and old age does not come alone."

"Auld age, sir?" exclaimed Sandy. "Auld age has nothin' to do with it. Here's my ither leg just as auld as it's soond and soople yet."

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 20, 1925.

WHEAT—Wheat has advanced sharply, making new high levels since the crop movement commenced. Buying has been of excellent class and apparently consisted of belated purchases by European importers and American exporters, who are tired of waiting for anticipated low levels. Much strength was derived from speculative buying in American markets based on deterioration of the Argentine crop as reported by American crop experts in that country at the present time. Undertone appears firm, but export buyers in England have not followed the last few cents of the advance. Cash markets have held very firm, with only very limited quantities available. Buyers of lower grades have been fairly numerous and easily absorbed all offerings.

OATS—Oats have followed the general trend of wheat, but business has been comparatively small. Shippers are good buyers of all grades as offered, and there is no special feature to this market.

BARLEY—Liberal offerings easily cared for by demand from New York houses for export barley. All grades excepting 3 C.W. Barley in fair demand. Top grade is rather heavy and beginning to accumulate at lakehead houses. Most of the business being done is in competition with low grade continental barley, and, consequently, has to be the cheaper varieties.

FLAX—Hedging sales find rather a poor enquiry here just now. There is buying by one or two shipping houses with U.S. connections, just sufficient to care for offerings. Demand is not by any means urgent.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur November 16 to November 21, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Nov. 16.....	51	44	44	42	38	64	60	57	54	226	222	211	76
17.....	51	35	45	42	39	65	61	58	55	227	222	211	79
18.....	50	44	44	42	39	64	60	57	54	226	222	211	80
19.....	50	44	43	42	39	65	60	58	55	228	224	213	81
20.....	50	44	43	42	39	65	61	59	56	229	224	213	82
21.....	51	45	44	43	40	65	61	59	56	229	225	214	85
Week Ago.....	52	44	44	42	39	64	61	58	54	229	225	214	77
Year Ago.....	50	56	56	51	50	85	85	80	78	229	225	213	128

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Nov. 16 to Nov. 21, inclusive.

	16	17	18	19	20	21	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Nov. 136	140	139	141	143	147	138	165	
Dec. 130	135	134	136	138	141	132	161	
May 133	138	137	139	140	143	134	165	

Oats—								
Nov. 40	47	46	46	46	47	46	50	
Dec. 43	43	43	44	44	44	43	50	
May 46	47	46	47	47	47	46	64	

Barley—								
Nov. 64	65	64	65	65	65	64	85	
Dec. 62	63	62	63	64	64	63	85	
May 65	66	65	65	66	66	65	89	

Flax—								
Nov. 226	226	226	228	228	229	229	239	
Dec. 222	223	223	224	224	226	225	238	
May 228	230	229	233	232	232	230	246	

Rye—								
Nov. 76	79	80	81	82	85	77	128	
Dec. 77	80	80	82	82	86	77	129	
May 82	85	85	87	87	91	83	135	

CASH WHEAT

Nov. 16 to Nov. 21, inclusive.

	Nov.	16	17	18	19	20	21	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	137	140	139	142	143	147	138	167	
2 N ..	133	137	136	138	140	144	135	163	
3 N ..	130	133	132	134	136	140	132	157	
4.....	124	127	126	129	131	135	126	147	
5.....	112	115	114	117	119	123	115	136	
6.....	90	93	97	100	103	107	93	121	
Feed	81	85	86	91	93	97	83	101	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market, closed November 20 as follows: December, 4d higher at 11s 6d; March, 4d higher at 11s 1d per 100. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 1c higher at \$4.82. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: December \$1.66; March \$1.60.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.53 to \$1.75; No. 1 northern, \$1.53 to \$1.56; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.50 to \$1.72; No. 2 northern, \$1.50 to \$1.53; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.45 to \$1.69; No. 3 northern, \$1.45 to \$1.51. Winter wheat—Montano No. 1 dark hard, \$1.53 to \$1.77; No. 1 hard, \$1.52 to \$1.64; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.52 to \$1.61; No. 1 hard, \$1.50 to \$1.59. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.27 to \$1.38; No. 1 durum, \$1.22 to \$1.34; No. 2 amber, \$1.23 to \$1.36; No. 2 durum, \$1.21 to \$1.29; No. 3 amber, \$1.20 to \$1.23; No. 3 durum, \$1.19 to \$1.27. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 92c to 94c; No. 3 yellow, 89c to 91c; No. 4 yellow, 75c to 82c; No. 2 mixed, 81c to 85c; No. 4 mixed, 68c to 75c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; No. 3 white, 36c to 37c; No. 4 white, 34c to 36c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 64c to 65c; medium to good, 58c to 63c; lower grades, 51c to 57c. Rye—No. 2, 82c to 83c. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.52 to \$2.56.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending November 20, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 17,905; hogs, 8,467; sheep, 1,587. Previous week: Cattle, 17,913; hogs, 6,064; sheep, 2,499.

The run of cattle during the past week was fairly heavy, but with a lighter run in sight on this and all other markets for the coming week prices in a general way can be quoted a good strong 25c higher. The different classes of fat cattle are finding an exceedingly broad outlet at prices that appear to be reasonably satisfactory. The medium to common cattle continue to move slowly and, unfortunately the big majority of our stocker and feeder cattle receipts this week are on the common order which is exceedingly disappointing to the large number of Eastern and Southern buyers who are on the market for good quality feeder cattle this week. Export buyers found it difficult to get a sufficient number of the right class of export cattle on this market to fill their orders, and a good many more of the right class of export cattle could have been sold this week at strong prices. Good breeder feeder steers are moving out at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Light-weight stocker steers from \$4.00 to \$4.50 depending on quality. The calf market is holding about

steady, best veals making from \$6.00 to \$6.25, medium calves from \$3.00 to \$4.00.

The hog market has developed an exceedingly strong undertone over last week, thick smooths at time of writing being quoted at \$11.60 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs. We continue to get a large number of enquiries from country points for feeder hogs, but there are practically none of these coming to this market. Any farmers in the Prince Albert territory wishing to purchase good bacon type brood sows should get in touch with the Saskatchewan demonstration hog cars which cover that territory from November 30 to December 23.

In the sheep and lamb section prices continue quite firm, top lambs making from \$10.50 to \$11.50; heavy lambs being discounted from 25c to 50c a hundred.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$7.00 to \$7.25
Prime butcher steers.....	5.50 to 6.25
Good to choice steers.....	5.00 to 5.75
Medium to good steers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Common steers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy.....	4.75 to 5.25
Medium feeders.....	3.50 to 4.25
Common feeder steers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Good stocker steers.....	3.50 to 4.25
Medium stockers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common stockers.....	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.75 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers.....	3.50 to 4.50
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers.....	2.50 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows.....	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good cows.....	2.75 to 3.50
Cutter cows.....	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows.....	1.00 to 1.50
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	5.50 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves.....	3.50 to 4.50
Common calves.....	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves.....	2.50 to 3.00

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—2,100. Market: All classes generally steady. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$6.00 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; canners and cutters, \$3.00 to \$3.50; bologna bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.50 to \$7.00. Calves—1,900. Market: Fully steady, good lights to packers mostly \$9.00. Hogs—16,000. Market: Averaging about 20c lower, little change on packing sows and pigs. Top price, \$10.80. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$10.80; packing sows, \$9.75; pigs, \$11.50. Sheep—1,500. Market: Lambs strong to 25c higher, sheep steady. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$15.25; fat ewes, \$5.50 to \$8.00.

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GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 382 Canadian cattle on Saturday last. Good steers made from 10c to 11c per lb., live weight, with some of live weight selling at an extreme top of 12c. Fifty-four bulls brought from 7c to 9c, according to quality. Scotch baby beef sold at 17c, choice from 14c to 15c, and heavies and prime at 14c. Quality of the Scotch offerings was somewhat uneven. There were also 1,580 Irish cattle offered from 11c to 11c for choice quality and from 8c to 9c for others. Eighty-five per cent. of the Irish cattle were of very plain quality.

Birkenhead sold 1,095 Canadians at prices ranging from 18c to 20c for steers, 13c to 14c for cows and 11c to 12c for bulls. Sales of Irish cattle totalled 5,400 head. The general price range was from 18c to 19c. All prices in sink (dressed weight including offal). Sales of Canadian beef at London amounted to 460 dressed sides, good quality sold from 17c to 18c and exceptionally choice up to 18c. Demand was more active this week.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 117s to 120s, per 112 lbs. (25 1-3 to 26c), boxes 116s to 118s, (25c to 25c). American 108s to 110s, (23c to 23c). Irish 130s to 134s (28c to 29c). Danish 126s to 128s, (27c to 27c). Trading was firm, under small supplies, arrivals were all cleared. Danish killings estimated at 45,000 head.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market steady, fresh receipts very light, quality showing a large percentage of held eggs. Dealers are quoting country extras 54c to 60c, firsts 44c to 50c, seconds 32c to 33c, and jobbing storage extras 45c, firsts 41c, seconds 34c. Poultry: Receipts light, one firm report a total of five cars received during the week, quoting live springs 14c to 19c, fowl 9c to 14c, roosters 6c, ducks and geese 8c to 9c, turkeys 15c, dressed springs 19c to 26c, fowl 13c to 19c, roosters 9c, ducks 14c, geese 12c.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: Fresh eggs scarce, prices firmer. Storage stocks are moving freely to meet local demands. Jobbing extras 44c, firsts 42c, seconds 35c. One car load reported shipped to the Pacific Coast last week. Poultry: Receipts are light due to threshing operations. Live springs 11c to 14c, fowl 6c to 10c, roosters 5c, turkeys 9c to 14c. Dressed springs 16c to 19c, fowl 11c to 15c, roosters 8c, turkeys 15c to 21c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market unchanged. Fresh eggs scarce, extras jobbing \$12.90 per case, firsts \$12; seconds \$9.90. British Columbia pullets jobbing \$17 per case. Poultry: Market steady.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market steady with good demand for better grades of storage. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 37c to 40c, firsts 32c to 35c, storage extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 35c. Poultry: Market easy, dealers quoting live chickens 11c to 13c, fowl 8c to 11c.

Progressives Lose North Huron

A recount in North Huron, Ont., resulted in the Conservative, G. W. Spotton, having a lead of eight votes

over the Progressive, J. W. King, previously announced as returned. A summary of the situation follows.

This summary includes in the Liberal column, J. E. A. Dubue, the Independent Liberal, elected in Chicoutimi, and G. Evanturel, elected as an Independent Liberal in Prescott.

The summary:

	Lib.	Con.	Prog.	T.
P. E. Island	2	2	0	4
New Brunswick	1	10	0	11
Nova Scotia	3	11	0	14
Quebec	59	4	0	63
Ontario	12	69	1	82
Manitoba	1	7	7	17
Saskatchewan	15	0	6	21
Alberta	4	4	8	16
British Columbia	3	10	1	14
Yukon	0	1	0	1

Total

The remaining seats are Labor, 2 (Winnipeg). Independent, 1 (H. Bourassa, in Labelle); and one vacancy, Bagot, both in Quebec).

Week by Week in the Contest

Friends, readers and contestants. We are away to a good start, but the fine threshing weather during the past few days has kept many Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers from working on the puzzle. This, however, will give new candidates a good chance to win one of the special prizes mentioned in the prize list.

Two or three readers have already written to the Contest Department saying: "I am glad you are putting on another puzzle; it is good sport, and it is instructive, too." Another person asks us whether groups of figures so arranged as to form something that looks like a six or a nine should be counted as such; for instance, just below the man's feet along the front of the rack there are two formations in the shape of a figure seven composed of several individual figures. Were these formations to be counted we would consider it a trick, and there are no tricks in the puzzle. Simply add each figure as it stands by itself, thus, 3 and 4 and 6 and 8=21. Don't imagine there are any hidden figures, or formations made out of any groups of figures.

One of the prize winners in the last contest said that everyone appreciated a chance to win a few dollars as well as the amusement obtained from participating in the contest. This person's prize came in handy for paying back taxes and other small bills.

One word of advice. Fill out your coupon carefully, it will save a great deal of trouble and delay. Be sure to indicate whether a subscription is for a new subscriber or is simply a renewal. Note that the rules of the contest permit you to enter on your own subscription.

A year ago 47 prizes went to Saskatchewan, 28 to Alberta and 22 to Manitoba. It will be interesting to see which province obtains the lion's share this year.—Contest Manager.

A Foreboded Youth

"You are an honest boy," beamed the old lady as she opened the roll of five one-dollar bills, "but the money I lost was a five-dollar bill. Didn't you see that in the advertisement?"

"Yessum," explained the boy. "It was a five-dollar bill I found, but I had it changed so you could pay me the reward."

Attention! Breeders! Attention!!

A Better and a Cheaper Service

Large display ads. are expensive. There is no advantage in competing with other breeders and paying for big space to get the reader's attention. Condensed classified advertising is a more logical way to advertise livestock. It is the principle used in such well-known stock papers as the Scottish Farmer, The Breeders' Gazette, etc. It succeeds where "ordinary display" fails, for these reasons:

1. Each ad. runs in the same place in the paper each week. It is classified and indexed so that every interested person can find it in a minute.
2. Each ad. runs with all other ads. of the same kind—not mixed up with everything from hides to lightning conductors.
3. The livestock section is not separated from the remaining sections of the Classified Advertising Department, hence many who read the other ads. will also look over the livestock ads.
4. Each ad. costs only a fraction of what you usually spend for "ordinary display." You don't need to fight with big space to attract attention. We do that for you free in our system of classification.
5. Each ad. is read—no matter how small. When a reader is interested he reads all the offerings.

Right now there is a big demand for breeding stock, in cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Don't wait until buyers have found what they want. Send us your ad. today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

